The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 436. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED.. 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Laise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi. Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This MONDAY, SEPT. 24th, First and only Time, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA—Rosina, Madame Gassier; Berta, Mdlle. Chierici; Count Almaviva, Signor Mario; Bartolo, Signor Ciampi; Basilio, Signor Fallar; Figaro, Signor Graziani; Officiale, Signor Chierici.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, Last Time NORMA, and Last Scene of LA SONNAMBULA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, Last Night but Three of the Italian Opera Season, LA FAVORITA—Lenora de Gusma, Madame Grisi; Fernando, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Graziani.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 7s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THIRD AND LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, at Two o'clock.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS IN THE ROTUNDO. Entrance from Cavendish-row. On THIS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24th, 1860, Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, begs to announce that his Course of Popular Readings from English, Irish, Scotish, and American Authors, will be resumed this evening, when he will have the honour of introducing his brother, A. MELVILLE BELL, Esq., Professor of Elocution and Vocal Physiology, Edinburgh, whose various Lectures and Works on Elocution, &c., have been received with the highest marks of public and professional approbation.

On This MONDAY EVENING, September 24, 1860, A LECTURE ON ORATORY AND ORATORS, with numerous Illustrations, by the Messrs. BELL, to be concluded with an Original Story (written for A. M. BELL, Esq.), entitled A LEAP YEAR WOOING.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 26, Dickens' "CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," with Elocutionary Miscellanies, by the Messrs. BELL.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 28, Shakspere's "MERCHANT OF VENICE," Hood's "Golden Legend of Miss Kilmansegg," and "Shamus O'Brien, a Ballad of Ninety-eight."

Admission—One Shilling. Juniors, Half-price. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d.

The Readings will be commenced at Eight o'clock, precisely. Tickets may be had of the principal Book and Music Sellers, and of Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place.

BIBLE SOCIETY. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Sandymount, &c., Auxiliary to the Hibernian Bible Society, will be held in THE COURT-HOUSE, On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860, At Half-past Seven o'clock. A Deputation from the Parent Society will attend. The attendance of all who are interested in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures is earnestly requested.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY. SESSION 1860-61. FACULTY OF MEDICINE. Dean of the Faculty. CHARLES CROKER KING, M.D.; F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

The Matriculation Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Friday, October 19.

Arrangements will be made to enable Students who intend to compete for Medical Exhibitions of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years to Matriculate upon the 16th and 17th October. Such Students are, however, requested to communicate their names to the Registrar on or before the 15th October.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held on Thursday, the 29th of November.

Matriculation is necessary for those Students only who intend to proceed for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, or to become Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes in the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

In the Faculty of Medicine Six Junior Scholarships of the value of £20 each, and Six Exhibitions of the value of £10 each are appropriated as follows:—Two Scholarships and Two Exhibitions to Students of the first, second, and third years respectively. Also, Two Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Two Exhibitions of the value of £15 each are appropriated to Students of the fourth year.

The Examinations for Scholarships and Exhibitions will commence on Thursday, the 29th October, and be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

Scholars of the first, second, and third years are exempted from a moiety of the Class Fees.

HOSPITALS.—The Hospitals, to which Students are admitted, contain Two Hundred Beds, and are visited every morning by the Medical Professors, who deliver Clinical Lectures.

In order to induce Medical Students to attend the practice of the Hospital during the entire course of their education, the fee for Hospital Attendants and Clinical Lectures conjointly, has been reduced to £2 for each Session.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained. (By order of the President), WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.

1st Sept., 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH. (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. The BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN. Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

*** According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee therefore earnestly call for the assistance of Christian friends, any of whom, disposed to collect, will be supplied by any of the above-named ladies with proper collecting papers.

HELP WANTED. It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 150 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 9, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
G. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s. per the Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s.; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d.; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £5; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING. METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of HENRY H. MILLS AND CO., of 12, NORTH WALL QUAY, in the city of Dublin, Wholesale Spirit Merchants, &c., &c., has been discontinued, and all debts due said firm are to be paid to my Solicitor, Charles Fitzgerald, Esq., No. 20, Stafford-street, Dublin, who is the only person authorised to receive same, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge. HENRY H. MILLS, 16, WATER-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—99, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs [illegible]

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK; E J SMITH, Esq; G TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R F Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee; Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J. HANS HAMILTON, Esq., M.P. } Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq., M.P. } Secs. Rev W G CARROLL, 99, Upper Baggot-street, Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 99, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.

Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.

Our Budget Tariff, from March 1, 1860:—

Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 42s; late 5s per doz. each extra.

Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.

Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 58s.

The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 55s, late 60s.

Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.

Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.

Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.

First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 54s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.

The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.

For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 20, Regent-street, London.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of these unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully, "T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

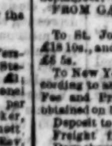
	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Singleton,	0	5	0
Mrs. George Rotherham,	5	0	0
John Le Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. C.,	5	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0
K——,	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	2	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	5	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Miss Hardy	1	0	0
S H Stevenson, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Wright	1	0	0
Messrs Joy	2	2	0
Orphelins, per Rev. W P Walshe	1	0	0
S H Bolton, Esq	2	0	0
J Smyly, Esq.	5	0	0
W K Clay, Esq	0	10	0
The Misses Rosse, per Rev W Stevenson	5	0	0
s Dobbyn, Esq	1	0	0
Rev J B Wallace	0	10	0
R Brabazon, Esq	1	0	0
S H Jephson, Esq	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
J and S (Tullamore)	5	0	0
Miss Thompson	5	0	0
M G,	1	0	0
G Braithwaite, Esq	0	5	0
Mrs Newman	1	0	0
Rev J G Rainsford	0	10	0
Rev C Wolseley	1	0	0
E H Burroughs, Esq, Q.C.	1	0	0
Mrs John Finlayson,	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. B——,	1	0	0
A Friend, J.H.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	0	5	0
Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	5	0
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
AK	0	2	6
A friend,	0	2	6
A H,	0	1	0
J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.,	10	0	0
— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	0	10	0
William Shaw, per do.,	0	10	0
William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.,	2	0	0
Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Bell,	10	0	0
William Sandys, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	0	10	0
Lord Viscount Gough	2	0	0
Thomas Trickett, Esq	0	10	0
— Humphreys, Esq	1	0	0
Mrs Stuart	5	0	0
A Gentleman in Staffordshire	5	0	0
W O'Brien, Esq	5	0	0
R Cusack, Esq	2	0	0
Rev C Hackett	1	0	0
A Friend, per Rev Thomas Jordan	5	0	0
Miss Rutledge	3	0	0
Mrs Stuart	0	3	6
Rev Wm Marrable	5	0	0
Burton Brabazon, Esq.,	1	0	0
N. Barton, Esq., per Rev. James Andrew	5	0	0
R P Bayley, Esq, J P	5	0	0
Mrs Spellar	5	0	0
Thomas Triphook, Esq	0	10	0
Mrs B Hearn	0	5	0
Miss B Hearn	0	2	6
H B Hearn	0	2	6
J W B Hearn	0	2	6
H T Dix, Esq	0	2	6
A Friend (per Mrs West),	5	0	0
Mrs Wright, Castlewellan,	1	0	0
Dr J S M'Donald,	0	10	0



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY. The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 24th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Havelock, Wednesday, 26th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25. FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Subject—"What blessings are received through Faith?" Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.

"For you are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus."—Gal. iii. 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"And if sons, heirs also; heirs indeed of God, and joint-heirs with Christ."—Rom. viii. 17, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic friends, will you trust in Jesus, and be heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ?

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MOATE OCTOBER FAIR. On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Enfield,	6.18 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.18	Moyvalley,	6.26
Lucan,	5.26	Hill of Down,	6.35
Leixlip,	5.33	Killucan,	7.0
Maynooth,	5.44	Mullingar,	7.20
Kilcock,	5.54	Castletown,	7.36
Ferns Lock,	6.3	Streamstown,	7.46

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.

Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-45 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.

N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.

W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

Education.

RATHMINES. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CLASSES.—Monsieur G. Laurens, Professor of French and German, begs to state that in consequence of a desire expressed by some Ladies and Gentlemen in Rathmines, he will open in that locality separate classes, on moderate terms, which may be known on application to Monsieur or Madame Laurens, at their residence, 20, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road. Ladies' class twice a week, from half-past 3 to 5 o'clock. Gentlemen's class twice a week, from 8 to half-past 9 o'clock p.m.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS. On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE, and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 885. On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP. Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils. Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by Post. UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS. Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 2, College-street. N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement. Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good Library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D. Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D. Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon. Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D. French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAMMER, Jena University. Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD. Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c. The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood. Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLAKENEY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination. INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton. Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL, UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

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Legal Notices.

ELIGIBLE BUSINESS CONCERNS FOR SALE, CITY OF DUBLIN. COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Patrick Linskey, of Lower Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, Commission Agent and dealer in oils and colours, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate and interest of the Bankrupt, and his Assignees, in the HOUSE, YARD, and CONCERNS, No. 33, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, Dublin, in which the Bankrupt lately carried on business. The premises are held for an unexpired term of 60 years, at the yearly rent of £64 13s. 4d. The premises are situate in a leading thoroughfare of the city, and are most spacious and in excellent repair. An extensive trade was formerly carried on business in these concerns, and the Bankrupt also carried on an extensive trade in glass, oils, and colours therein. There are two gate entrances—one from Lower Ormond-quay, and one from Strand-street; also a large yard, well supplied with water. Several ranges of lofts and stores; compact stabling for two horses, comfortably fitted up; also, very superior dwelling-house, fitted up with water closets, pantries, &c., quite distinct from the business of the concerns. Nearly the entire rent can be realised by setting the house in offices. The title deed under which the Bankrupt held may be inspected in the office of the Agent to the Bankruptcy. A person will attend daily from 11 to 4, to show the premises. Dated this 17th day of September, 1860. T. BATTLEY, Assistant-Registrar. CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., Official Assignee, No. 29, Upper Ormond-quay. THEODORE CRONHELM, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin. THOMAS DILLON, Auctioneer, No. 25, Bachelor's-walk.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF DUBLIN. SALE ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860. In the matter of the Estate of Henry James Lynch, Owner; Exparte Mary Lynch, widow, Petitioner. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Longfield, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, part of the Lands of COOLQUE, containing 74a. 3r. 20p. statute measure, held in fee, and situate in the Barony of Nethercross, and county of Dublin. Dated this 4th day of August, 1860. JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

OBSERVATIONS. These Lands are most advantageously circumstanced, being situate about eight miles from Dublin, adjoining the Police Barrack, on the Ashbourne highroad. The father of the present owner expended large sums of money in permanent and most valuable improvements. The Farm is divided into eight fields, enclosed with quickset hedges, and is well watered. The entire is in the hands of one solvent and industrious tenant, who holds under a lease, dated 12th February, 1849, for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £111 8s 10d. For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; STANISLAUS J. LYNCH, Esq., 32, Upper Leeson-street; or Messrs. KERNAN and TRACY, solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 13, Cork-hill, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

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GREYSTONES, COUNTY WICKLOW. A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET, from the 1st of October, with every convenience—bathhouse, stable, garden, &c., &c. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. JONES, Greystones.

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3, WICKLOW STREET, 11th September, 1860. (Three doors from Grafton-street.) I RESPECTFULLY announce the arrival of my Supply of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and TROUSERINGS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. In every Department the productions, both in style and material, embracing every novelty possessing excellence, surpass those of any former year. My Stock having been selected with the greatest care from the most eminent London, West of England, and Scotch Houses, needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Having made arrangements so as to dispose of these goods at the lowest remunerative profits, I respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen who desire First-class Style and Material, combined with Moderate Prices. FREDERICK H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, Many years manager for Mr. George Macdona, former Proprietor of 32, Molesworth-street.

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Miscellaneous.

VISITERS' HOME, DUBLIN. As a reply to many inquiries made to me through post, I beg to state that my arrangements for visiters are as complete as they possibly can be in any respectable Private Hotel—foremost, that of perfect cleanliness—and that, as I have heretofore stated, the charges are little over half those usually made for thoroughly comfortable accommodations, and guaranteed first-class quality; facts borne out by letters I have received, as also the recommendations of the visitors to their friends. MARK HALLARD, Proprietor, 10 and 11, YORK-STREET. Also, Manager of the Pupils' Residency of the Adelaide Hospital, 27, PETER-STREET.

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PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines. This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland. It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night without occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed. All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Peill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or to J. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a "Model" of it can be seen for a few days.

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MAN and WIFE, just disengaged, want situations—the Man as BUTLER (would be found an acquisition, as a careful, diligent servant; the Woman as COOK, understands baking and cooking in all its various branches; would take charge of a dairy; are respectable, steady servants; will be highly recommended by families of the highest respectability.—Address "R. S.," Mr. Bourke's, 11, Duke-street (off Stephen's-green).

WANTED, by a young Man, a Situation as GROOM, or GROOM and COACHMAN; who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver in single or double harness; has long and satisfactory discharges; and can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town at present.—Please address "H. R. E.," No. 1, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, A BOOTS, active, of good character, and strictly sober; no one need apply who has not these qualifications.—Benner's Hotel, Tralee, Sept. 21.

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WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 3s. 6d., or 4s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA AND SON. The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 134, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H. M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

IMPORTANT. THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!! ESTABLISHED 1791. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH. To be had only at the Manufactory direct, 51 and 52, GREAT STRAND-STREET. Entrance 69, JERVIS-STREET. J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

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Finest Souchong,	4s. per lb.
Finest Quality Congou,	3s. per lb.
Second do. do.	3s. 4d. per lb.
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Genuine Tea Company, 13, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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GENUINE GERMAN SELTZER WATER, Imported and Re-carbonated by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London." Sold by P. BERMINGHAM, 3, Westland-row; W. BOLTON and CO., 38, Westmoreland-street; REILLY and SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street; and Wholesale and Retail by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row, Dublin.

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FINE COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed. HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles. 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board is in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, and may be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

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SHOOTING SEASON, 1860. GUNPOWDERS, Freshest and Best, [illegible] (irrespective of make), Percussion Caps, Wadding, &c., by ELYS, BROTHERS, LONDON. A few Prime Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, with every article in Sporting Ammunition, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest paying Cash Prices. On Sale, at ARTHUR WHITE'S Gunpowder Office, Sporting Ammunition and Window-Glass Warehouse, No. 34, BOOT-LANE (Opposite Mary's-Abbey) DUBLIN.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles repiated.

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Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED).
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED).
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

Disposal of the Culmore Lands.—An arrangement has been at length entered into between the Government and the Irish Society relative to the Culmore lands. The Irish Society redeems the annuity of £220 a-year Irish, paid to the Governor of Culmore Fort, by paying £6,000 Irish, and the Crown releases the Society and the Culmore lands from the obligation to maintain the Fort. The £6,000 and the value of the lands, are to be devided in equal portions, one moity of which is to go to the Crown, and the other to the Society. The Society has announced its intention of giving £10,000 towards the bridge, and the next surplus of the moiety will be appropriated to the bridge, or some other object for the benefit of Derry.—*Derry Sentinel.*

Emigration from the Caucasus.—Advices from the south of Russia state that in the course of a single week as many as 2,863 mountaineers of the Caucasus, 750 Tartars of the Crimea, and 370 Nogays, in all 3,969 individuals, arrived at Constantinople by sea. Some of the mountaineers immediately took up their residence in the environs of Gallipoli, intending to remain there permanently.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

There is happily an effect which generally counterbalances that produced by unsettled politics and warlike preparations. All Italy is now in a revolutionary blaze, and some of those whose business it is to think for others, and be their exponents, consider that England may yet be obliged to offer counsels, and, if necessary, to maintain them; while others, and, as is evident by the tone of the Government Securities, by far the greater portion think the people of these countries can look contentedly forth, and allow Italy to right herself without foreign intervention. Certain it is that the turmoils there do not affect English Funds, simply because they prevent to a great extent the employment of money, which consequently becomes the more abundant for investment in such Securities. We also find that when disturbances occur, or are likely to occur, in foreign countries, that the Securities of those countries are sold out, and the proceeds invested in British Stocks. We must not, therefore, be surprised to find political influences abroad felt as equally at home; we see that rather the contrary effect is produced.

During the past week money has been extremely abundant, and fully one-half per cent. under the Bank rate, and we find that in consequence the discounts at the Bank of England have by the last return fallen off considerably—to the extent of a quarter of a million. On the Stock Exchange the rate is still keeping low, and every appearance at present is towards greater ease, the demand for money being much less active than it has been, while large arrivals of specie continue to strengthen the Bank's position; fully £200,000 have arrived from New York, and about a quarter of a million from Australia, while considerable sums are still expected from both localities.

The Bank of England return is again a good one; not, probably, for the Bank proprietors, but tending to improve the position of the Bank, and to increase its resources. The "bullion" has increased by about £150,000, and the "reserve" by £93,000, while there has been a decrease in the "other securities," or an increase in the accommodation powers of the Bank to the extent of £237,000. There has been, however, a decrease to a corresponding amount in the "other deposits."

Prices of English Funds have been very firm during the week, but did not show any great signs of improvement, and the Dublin market also was firm, and the business rather more extensive in shares than during the previous week; the changes, however, have not been many, and there is still an absence of activity. This being an early day, the business, as usual, was limited.

London prices to-day again stood at the figures which guided our local market for the two previous days, the decline of one-eighth exhibited in the closing telegram not having arrived in time to influence operations here. This decline was probably caused by the withdrawal of the Sardinian Ambassador from Paris. Our Stock market was most languid, and the business transacted almost nominal.

In Banks, the Stock of the Bank of Ireland alone changed hands, a further advance of one-half being established. Nominal rates were as follows:—Hibernians, £37 to £37½; Nationals, £61½ to £62; and Royals, £27, sellers.

In Steam, Atlantics and Dublin, and Liverpool Ship Building Shares, both produced their last prices respectively, and the Half Shares of the City of Dublin Company adjusted themselves to the present value of the £100 shares, by a decline of one-half. Dundalk (limited), and British and Irish were on sale at their previously quoted prices.

Connorree Mining Shares exhibited the only exception to the general flatness which characterised the share market. These small Securities were very buoyant, and closed strongly at an advance, gradually established, of 3s per share. Nominal rates in the other leading Mines were as follows:—General Mines, £4½ to £4¾; Mining Company of Ireland, £13 to £13½; and Wicklow Copper Mines, £71 to £72½.

Alliance Gas were negociated at the previous quotations, at which they continued in demand, and Patriotics were offering at an enhanced rate.

In Railways dealings were restricted to Cork and Bandon original shares, which advanced one-quarter, and to the 6 per cent. Preference of the same company, which advanced one-eighth, and continued on sale at the improved rate. Subjoined are the nominal rates:—Cork and Passage, £10½ sellers; Cork and Youghal, £4½ buyers; Dublin and Belfast, £42 to £42½; Dublin and Droghedas sellers at par; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords £5 buyers; Dundalks, £12½ to £13; Great Southern, £112½ sellers; and Waterford and Limericks £23½ sellers; Midlands of both denominations were on sale.

In Preference the nominal rates were—Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford 6 per cents. £12½ to £12¾, and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. (A) £10¼ to £10½. There were buyers of Great Southern 4 per cents., and sellers of Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents.

The meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, was held on Thursday, and was one of the best attended and most influential which has for some time been held. Discussion, too, was very animated, but, nevertheless, the meeting ended satisfactorily, as such meetings generally do when a fair dividend, as £5 per cent. is, was declared. In the present case, however, we find some of the shareholders taking exception to the smallness of the dividend, rather forgetting that the Company has been continually promoting extensions, the full value of which has not been yet realised, while the capital necessary for those extensions has been issued with a £5 per cent. dividend. Some of the shareholders were complaining of the illiberal policy of the directors, in not issuing the shares at par *pro-rata* amongst the shareholders, as they considered that every advantage ought to be given to those who assisted the company in its incipient difficulties. In this opinion we perfectly concur, if the *original* shareholders, and those who ran the risks at first, could be singled out; but, for the general body of the shareholders, and for those who could not take advantage of the privilege, even if offered, we consider that the directors have adopted the most prudent course, though we object to the profit on the issue of shares forming any part of the receipts of the railway, as tending to unduly increase them. The directors seem to have committed themselves too largely into the hands of the North Western Railway of Ireland Company, and as it would seem there is now no help for it, they must continue their exertions to be properly, fairly, and proportionately represented on the board of the ... The settlement of the differences with ... Southern Company appears to have given ... satisfaction, and the chairman and di... to be rejoicing in the relief of the Grand ... comforting the proprietors in the Canal ... promises of success in their own manage... which, so far as we can learn, there is every ... probability of being attained.

We copy the following remarks from the *Mining Journal* as usual:—

There has been but little alteration in the position of metals, our market being quiet, and prices stationary. The slight improvement that was experienced on account of some speculative business seems in a great measure to have stopped short, no further transactions of any importance being reported and an evident disposition on the part of the operators to sell while present prices are maintained. Buyers in most cases confine their purchases to actual requirements, and are disinclined to effect contracts for late deliveries.

Copper—English rates remain as previously quoted, but there are very few orders being given out. Orders are mostly limited to late prices—11d. per lb.

Iron—No alteration in manufactured descriptions; a moderate demand continues; prices unaltered. Scotch pigs have raised 6d to 9d; closing prices m.n., 51s 6d; market quiet.

Lead—A little better inquiry for pigs of soft quality, for shipment to China and America. The home trade is very quiet.

Spelter—Second-hand lots have been offered for sale at £20, and the market has been dull at even about this price. The last day or two, however, there is evidently more inquiry, and buyers appear at £20; sellers £20 5s. per ton.

Tin—English as before. Straits stiffening; sales of fine quality taken place, at 132s. cash. Banca is nominally 137s; market inactive.

Tinplates—Manufacturers are in want of orders, but will not lower their prices.

At the Truro Ticketing on Thursday, 4,796 tons of ore were sold, realising £28,314 11s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £128 7s; average produce, 6¾; average price per ton, £5 18s; quantity of fine copper, 332 tons 6 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale the decline has been in the standard £2 16s, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £2 14s, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 7d.

The Customs Duties for the past week have amounted to £17,812 8s. 4d. thus—

	£	s	d
Tea	5,394	2	6
Muscovado sugar	1,963	17	4
Refined sugar	595	11	9
Coffee	50	4	7
Wine	1,243	14	10
Spirits	843	16	0
Tobacco	7,036	19	4
Timber	78	5	2
Miscellaneous	725	14	1
Total,	18,869	5	7

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week as taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1254
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	570
Findlater and Co.,	360
Manders and Co.,	348
Watkins and Co.	154
J. Darcy and Son,	149
P. and J. Sweetman,	121
Brennan, Price, and Co,	52
All others,	89
Total	2901

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Sept. 15	Sept. 22.
Consols	92¾	92¾
New Three per cents.	92	92
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45¼	45¼
Cork and Bandon	13¾	14
Cork and Passage	10¾	10¾
Belfast Junction	42¾	43
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	203	205
Dublin and Wicklow	5¼	5¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13¾	13¼
Great Southern and Western	113	112¾
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	54¾	54¾
Waterford and Limerick	23¾	23¼
Bank of Ireland	237	239
Hibernian	38¼	37½
National	63	61¾
Royal	27½	27
Atlantic	6¼	6¼
City of Dublin	105¼	104
Steam Ship Building Co.	54¾	55¾
Dundalk	10¾	10¾
Carysfort Mining Co.	9s 6d	9s 3d
Connorree	19s 0d	22s 0d
General Mining Company	4¼	4¼
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	13½
Wicklow Copper	70	72
Aliance Gas	9½	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto account, 12th October:	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92 92¼
BANKS.	
National	62
Bank of Ireland	239¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited.	6¼
City of Dublin	
Ditto	52
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance.	36
RAILWAYS	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5¼ 5
Midland Great Western	27
Do. Half Shares	
Great Southern and Western	111¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual	100¼
Dublin and Drogheda	26¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be turnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92¾ ½	92¾ ½	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92½ 92	91¾	92¼	92¼	92
Ditto for Account	92 92¼		92	92¼	92	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 24.

OPENING PRICES:	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, 92; Great Northern, 116½; Great Western 72½; Great Western of Canada, 13¼; Great Southern and Western 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾; London and North Western, 100¼; Leeds Northern, 57¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾; Midland Stock, 128¼; South Eastern, 85¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100¼; York and North Midland, 87¼; London and South Western, 91¼ 2; Great Western, 73¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 120; Grand Trunks, 28¼; North British, 63¼; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady at 93⅜ to ¼ all morning, with scarcely a bargain doing. Shares opened rather dull, upon the weather, which is again wet, they have rallied, and are now steady at the highest quotations. There is no particular feature. Canadians steady. In the absence of business they have advanced a little. Great Western of Canada are steady without change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds opened with increased firmness this morning, and were steady until just before the close, when the bad weather and the report of disquieting rumours on the Paris Bourse caused a tendency to reaction. In the discount market to-day, there has been a fair demand for Saturday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market to-day, remained steady with scarcely any business until towards the close, when a decline took place with consols: The heaviest stocks were chiefly affected.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The course of the Stock markets to-day furnish a fresh proof of the anxious character of the attention which is at present bestowed upon foreign political movements. The funds opened with steadiness, but at two o'clock it transpired that the French funds had suddenly fallen one-half per cent. An immediate response was observable here. Consols instantly fell one-fourth per cent. and closed without any recovery.

London Corn Market, Sept. 24.—Supplies moderate. Good attendance of town and country millers. English wheat, which is of good quality, at an advance of 1s to 2s from last Monday. In foreign, large trade doing at fully 2s advance on Monday last. Barley and oats 6d to 1s dearer. Flour—Norfolks sell at 43s.

Usborne's Report.—Weather fine but cold. New English, short supply, quality very indifferent, and 1s to 2s dearer fofully 1s dearer. Flour held for more money, Norfolks 43s. Floating cargoes in demand at fully late rates. Barley against buyers. Oats—Fine qualities 1s dearer since Monday.

London Butter and Bacon Market, Sept. 24.—Butter stock, 10,699; delivery, 6,250. Bacon stock, 840; delivery, 2,386.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Sept. 24.—Supplies of stock large. Beasts and sheep fallen in value 2d to 4d per 8lbs, with dull trade. Calves and sheep rule stationary. Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; veal, 4s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s 2d. Beasts, 6,120; foreign, 200; sheep and lambs, 26,860; foreign, 6,960; calves, 365; foreign, 280.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 24.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

Liverpool Cattle Market Sept. 24.—The supply of cattle was larger, of sheep less than last Monday. A fair demand for cattle without much alteration in value. Good sheep scarce, and sold at last week's rates. Middling and inferior lower. Beef, 5d to 7½d; mutton, 6½d to 8d. 3,071 beasts, and 9,843 sheep at market.

Glasgow Iron Report, Sept. 22.—No. 1, 50s 3d to 50s 9d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; No. 3, 50s to 50s 6d. Market firm.

Drogheda Corn Market, Sept. 22—There was a fair supply of oats, and moderate of wheat, at our market to-day, the condition of both being but middling. Buyers operated freely, and an advance of 6d. per barrel on oats may be quoted on the prices of last Saturday. White wheat, old, 34s to 35s 6d; red do, do, 33s to 34s; white do, new, 30s to 31s; red do, 30s to 31s; white oats, new, 16s 6d to 17s; no black oats or barley at market.

Cork Butter Market, Sept. 24.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 65s. 2,800 in market.

Cork Corn Market, Sept. 24.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 30s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 29s; oats, 12s 0d to 16s 6d; barley, 14s.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Saturday Evening.—Funds to-day steady at yesterday's prices, although weather extremely unfavourable. Railway Share Market rather flat. The continued rise in the Paris Bourse is favourably regarded.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris Saturday, Sept. 22.—3-45 p.m.—The Bourse opened very buoyant. Rentes, first quoted at 68.65, afternoon rose to 68.70; disquieting rumours, however, subsequently caused a decline of the Bourse, closing flat, Rentes being finally quoted 68.80 or ¼ lower than yesterday. All Railway Shares dull.

CORK MARKETS.

The quantity of wheat brought to our market last week were 1,392 barrels, of barley, 284, and of oats, 564. There were 123 tons of hay, and 59 of straw brought in during the week. White wheat ranged from 24s to 31s 3d a barrel; and red, 22s to 29s 6d; barley, 13s 6d to 16s; and bere, 15s to 15s 6d, and oats 12s to 16s.

Hay, farmers', brought from 52s to 74s a ton, and dealers, 64s to 75s; old hay, 17s 6d; straw, farmers', from 28s to 36s; dealers', 40s to 62s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 8,281 firkins, of which 2,072 were first quality, 6,233 second, 3,889 third, 954 fourth, 120 fifth, and 13 sixth. Prices, as compared with those of last week, show an advance of from one to two shillings a cwt.—Firsts, which closed at 105s on Saturday week, opened on Monday at 106s, and remained at that figure on Tuesday; on Wednesday they went to 107s and continued so for the rest of the week. Seconds, which closed at 101s on Saturday week, opened at 102s on Monday, and remained so for the week. Thirds opened at 95s, and stood at that quotation until Wednesday, when they went to 96s and remained so. Fourths were 89s; fifths, 77s; and sixths, 65s during the week, a shilling more in each case than the preceding week.—*Cork Constitution.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Coast of Africa [G]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York)	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Monday, Sept. 24.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Theatre Royal—Italian Opera, every evening at 8 o'clock. This evening—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia."
Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
Zoological Gardens .. .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL and CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in Westmoreland-street.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former, fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not!
Those who in youth our wants supply,
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. A. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE and PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Garibaldi is not the man to eat his words. He stated honestly that he disliked the tortuous policy of Count Cavour. Whatever may be now said in favour of that statesman, or of his cleverness and ability in intrigue, it should not be forgotten that he acted with deep duplicity in the affair of Savoy and Nice. The transaction is too recent to require repetition. There are indications that a bargain of a similar kind is agitated now. The French journals, while denying that France claims the islands of Sardinia and Elba, studiously bring the idea of their annexation before the people, and dilate upon the vast benefits which would result to the people of the former island and to civilisation from its cession to the great empire. Garibaldi evidently suspects the designs of France, and believes Cavour to be a willing agent. He has won Sicily and the entire south of Italy alone. Piedmont is routing the French General Lamoricière. Nothing is due to France unless she is to be paid for the achievements which others have wrought without her, or to be bribed to acquiesce in what was inevitable. The sacrifice of Nice was to Garibaldi the sorest insult which could be inflicted on him. He had baffled the French before the walls of Rome; he led the way for the French into Lombardy. He is a man of strong affections, and, naturally, would feel most deeply at finding himself transformed into a Frenchman by the sale of his native city to France. From the first, Cavour has slighted and disparaged Garibaldi; it is now his fate to be slighted and, perhaps, disparaged in turn. The serpent is beaten by the eagle. Notwithstanding the love Garibaldi bears to Victor Emmanuel, even that King's letter has had no effect. In the official journal of Naples Garibaldi, states boldly, that "though he is quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feelings on the altar of his country, "yet *he can never be reconciled with men who have* "*sold an Italian province.*" The promulgation of the Sardinian code in Naples proves nothing more than that Garibaldi prefers that code to the Code Napoleon, and to the tyrant laws of the Bourbons. He is still "Dictator," which is quite as good a title as "Prince "President." Were he to continue so, Europe would trust him more than she trusts Louis Napoleon. Other nations would not see in Garibaldi "Dictator by "the popular will," a designing man, ever on the watch for opportunities, and intriguing to make them His, at least, would not be the artful diplomacy which utters enigmas to be spelled out only by events. Three generations do not constitute a legitimate claim to sovereignty, and the soldier born at Nice has just as good a right to the Dictatorship he has won as the husband of Josephine born at Ajaccio. The powers of Garibaldi for order, organisation, and action, are unrivalled. He will govern as ably as he conquered. He is master of the situation, and can dictate his terms. He has now, in three months' time, with a few volunteers and the magic of his name, a greater realm than the wily diplomacy of Cavour secured, nor has he sullied his acquisitions by consenting to a disgraceful bargain.

France still stands aloof, and gives no sign. She, like Austria, watches for opportunities; and, if she speaks, warns Sardinia that the annexation of Tuscany and Modena have not yet been recognised by her, and have still to be paid for. It would be a curious page in history which had to relate how the Emperor Napoleon opposed Garibaldi, because he carried out successfully Louis Napoleon's first attempt on the world's scene, and won the cause for which the Emperor's brother fell at Forli. But stranger things have happened, and an Emperor's views are supposed to be clearer than those of an adventurer. Napoleon may oppose Garibaldi the more readily because the simplicity of the latter's policy leaves no room for intrigue.

Turning from Naples to follow the Sardinian army, we learn that one division has reached "Mardi." This we suspect to be a telegraphic error for Marta, the river running from the southern extremity of Lake Bolsena, and of unhappy memory to Popes, for Martin IV. was choked by eating its eels. Now, the river Marta is to serve as the frontier of the Pope's limited domains. If our conjecture be correct, the Sardinians have swept from Orvieto across the main road from Sienna to Rome, round the lake, and occupied the frontier which is to bound their extended dominion, within forty miles of Rome.

To-day there will be held a consistory of cardinals, and probably the Pope may deliver an allocution, or prove anew the truth of the adage *vana sine viribus iræ*. Meantime, as if the world stood still, and the Papal throne were not rocking to its foundation, the prelates are stamping the brand of the inquisition upon books, and thereby warning the Italian people to read them. The latest works of Renan, Runachon au Dupin are gibbeted in the "Index Expurgatorium"—Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.

The Chief Secretary of the Colony of Victoria has offered to place a vote of £500 upon the estimates, provided the Government of Tasmania will do the same, for the purpose of introducing salmon *ova* into the rivers of Australia. *Ova*, properly impregnated, can be transferred from one country to another simply by allowing a constant stream of fresh cold water to run over them on the passage. The Australians have already expended £600 in an abortive experiment. The *ova* were rapidly approaching maturity, when, only at five days sail from the shores of Australia, the supply of ice failed, and the extreme heat killed the young. The attempt is about to be renewed on a greater scale, with every probability of success.

The first settlers of Australia thought that nature in a freak had worked the e by the rule of contraries. Trees there were, apparently, having their fruit in the earth and their roots in the air; animals which might be said only to "carry" their young after they were born; and others, which were strange compounds of a bird and a fish. But rapidly Australia is becoming the habitat of useful creatures from all quarters of the world. There are flocks of alpacas grazing on the downs. We import wool from genuine South Downs. The Prince Consort has furnished some of the woods with red deer from Balmoral. A sportsman has indigenated hares and rabbits of pure English breed. The Irish emigrant brings with him his pair of larks, and struggles hard to supply them with a fresh sod during the voyage. The English farmer brings out the robin, and the twitter of the sparrow is heard about the homesteads. Old associations and affections are gradually filling the earth with creatures from every land, and wherever the British colonist proceeds he tries to make his clearing as like home as possible—not only in its appearance, but in the creatures to which it gives support.

The *Times* on the Claims of the Captors of Delhi:—

The usage of prize-money is of the most venerable antiquity, and founded on the clearest reasons of justice, expediency, and good sense. When men enter into a common undertaking and a common danger, it would be exceedingly injurious to their success if everybody were allowed to seize what he pleased, and to keep everything that he seized. An army acting upon such a principle would soon consist of plunderers rather than of warriors, and victory would often be lost in the pursuit of spoil. There would, besides, be great injustice in leaving merit of exactly an equal nature to be unequally rewarded at the disposition of blind chance. The principles on which armies are managed are, as has been remarked by political economists, of a purely socialistic nature. Competition is rigorously excluded, and the common stock obtained by equal danger and equal labour is equally divided. Nevertheless, though every pains is taken by military practice to divide prize-money as equally as possible, and so to reduce the share of each recipient to the utmost, so small is the remuneration of the lower branches of the military profession, and so true is it, as Lord Byron says, that "No hero trusteth wholly to half-pay," that this dividend is looked for with even more anxiety than the per centage that is expected from a bankrupt's estate. Probably no class of men have been treated in all times with such hard and systematic ingratitude as soldiers. When we read of their exploits our minds are filled for the moment with gratitude and admiration. We should be glad to give expression to our feelings in the most solid manner, but a victory, after all, is but a nine days' wonder; it passes away, to be succeeded by something else. The soldier returns; he receives a small pension for a constitution shattered by long service, or by wounds which his bravery has courted, and the national gratitude classes the dearly-earned and scanty annuity under the unprepossessing name of "the dead weight." Still, though with much and most ungracious grumbling, he does receive his pension. It is paid with perfect punctuality; and, although a Chancellor of the Exchequer may occasionally congratulate a House of Commons on the relief experienced by the large gaps which time has made among the heroes and survivors of former wars, there is no fear that the sternest economist will dock the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital of their dues. For some reason or another the case of prize-money is very different. Of course, it involves a realisation and a dividend, both operations requiring time, but subject to this necessary delay—that prize-money is just as much the property of the soldier as the pay that he receives while he is in the service, or the pension that is awarded him after he has left it. Indeed, so entirely is this the case that it would be doing nothing more than justice if the soldier were entitled to interest on the amount of his prize-money for every month that has elapsed since the time in which it could have been realised and distrib uted.

If these observations are true in general, more especially are they true of the prize-money earned during the last war by the British troops in India. They have every claim to consideration that can possibly be imagined. They braved the Indian climate at the very worst period of the year—at a time, indeed, when the natives themselves were hardly capable of active service on those burning plains under the rays of a vertical sun. They executed marches the length and severity of which posterity will deem hardly credible. They fought battles against men armed and disciplined like themselves, where the disparity of numbers seemed to render success hopeless, and yet they gained a series of complete and brilliant victories. On their bravery and steadiness, on their discipline, and on their patient endurance of hardships almost incredible, depended the retention by England of her Eastern Empire, with all the ulterior effects which its loss must have had upon her position as a great European Power. The army was itself a very heavy loser by the destruction occasioned by the mutinies. The only indemnity of any consequence it could obtain was the prize-money which it had won under circumstances so unparalleled. All the other achievements of the army, wonderful as they were, sank to nothing in comparison with the siege of Delhi. The stake was not only the existence of the English Empire in India, but the existence of every European man, woman, and child whose duty had called them into the far interior.—If Delhi had not fallen, probably not a single English man or woman would ever have returned from the Punjaub. Lucknow, certainly, would have fallen, and the brave garrison would have perished by the hands of a cowardly and merciless enemy. Never was so high a stake so manfully and so successfully played for. Our army occupied a very unhealthy position during the most unhealthy months of the year. It was open to attack in front and in rear, and it was ill provided with artillery and ammunition. The numbers of the besieging army bore but a very small proportion to the numbers of the army which it besieged. It was obliged to fight a battle every day against forces much more numerous than its own. It was impossible to invest the place, and Delhi received continual reinforcements till the very end of the siege. The army had no basis of operations; the country around it was hostile; it was new to its commanders; and they, with the brilliant exception of Nicholson, inspired no peculiar confidence. The artillery of the town was abundant and well served, and the supply of ammunition and projectiles, thanks to the care of our Government, inexhaustible. With all these discouragements these brave men bore up month after month against sickness, weariness, numbers, and a feeling of isolation and desertion. In the face of the day they stormed a city, fortified by our own engineers, with a loss hardly paralleled in the history of assaults. They drove the enemy from street to street with unflinching gallantry; every point of resistance and every strong public building was carried in succession by a series of gallant and devoted attacks; and, after a week of almost incessant fighting, our small band drove out the last of the Sepoys, Delhi was captured, and India was saved. A service scarcely less desperate was performed in the relief of Lucknow, a service in some respects even more interesting to England, because in its success were involved the lives of so many gallant Englishmen, of so many women and children, who had held out under the most appalling circumstances against a force and for a period which seem all but incredible. Never was prize money better earned than on these occasions; never should it have been more punctually or more cheerfully paid.

The third anniversary of the taking of Delhi has passed, and not a shilling has yet been received by its conquerors! We have been printing almost every day for several weeks appeals from officers entitled to share in this prize-money, entreating the Indian Government no longer to withhold from them the only reward they are ever to receive for such brilliant and unparalleled services. Were reward in military matters in any degree proportioned to merit, every officer and every man who served before Delhi—and they were not very numerous—would have been selected as a special object of the most munificent national gratitude. As it is, they plead for justice and cannot get it. They beg only to be permitted to receive their share of a fund which is their own; they point out how they have looked, not unreasonably, to this fund to secure them against the expenses which this very service has entailed on them—the expenses of a return to Europe occasioned by wounds or sickness encountered in saving India, which ordinary pay and allowances are unable to meet. They plead, but they plead in vain. The money is not paid, and no excuse is offered for its non-payment after the lapse of a full period of three years. There may be some excellent reason for this, but it is time it should be stated. We ought to know whether this apparent neglect of the bravest and best deserving of our soldiers arises from some obstacle of which the public have no knowledge, or from mere official indolence and superciliousness. The charge, so long as it is unanswered, is a very serious one, and a Government which values its character ought long before this to have been ready with its explanation.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

An opinion prevailed here that the differences between Garibaldi and Cavour were weak inventions of the enemy put in circulation by French journals to suit their master's purposes. Though direct Piedmontese intelligence from Turin continues to contradict the statements put forward by the *Constitutionnel* on these differences, passing events lend too strong a corroboration to them. The arrival of Mazzini at Naples, the nomination to the post assigned him by Garibaldi of the Marquis Pallavicino, the well-known prisoner of the Spielberg, whose violent speeches against the cession of Nice to France recently marked his hatred of Cavour's policy, and the announcement that Saffi, the Roman triumvir, had been made pro-Dictator of Sicily by the general, are looked upon as strong proofs that the ascendancy of the ancient Republican party over Garibaldi's mind, which would correspond with the letter ascribed to him, is not a mere piece of the imagination on the part of the French journals.

An uneasy feeling existed for some time back amongst the friends of Italian liberty in London, that the stagnant apathy with which Austria looked upon the doings in Naples was suspicious in the extreme, and must betoken the prelude to an outburst. Her answer to the private appeal of the Pope to send help there was received with distrust, and her withdrawal of her fleet to Trieste on the grounds that Bomba was willing to head a force against Venetia, is treated as an invention. Austria, it is said, fears Garibaldi will, avoiding Venetia, land on the eastern side of the Adriatic, and at the head of the Magyar population, descend upon Vienna. The recent visit of Kossuth and Klopkta to Garibaldi, the fortifications and concentration of troops at Fiume, and the withdrawal of the fleet to Trieste, all point, to the minds of many here, to a renewed Hungarian attempt, which cannot be far distant. This expectation lends unusual interest to the announced meeting between the Emperors at Warsaw, for on Russia alone, the last hope of Austria is said to depend. I regret to say that the tone of Englishmen, in respect to Irish blood and Irish pluck, has sadly altered during the past week. Wherever I go, I am asked to account for the surrender of 600 of my countrymen at Spoleto. I urge in vain, in defence or mitigation, that we do not know all the circumstances of the case, and, till more is known, we should suspend our judgment. I say more, I confess, in defence of our common country, than my private judgment might tempt me, for Irishmen in England are not behind-hand in backing one another, and everything that is done there; but my excuses and defence have been butter on water, and I am only laughed at. Fortunately, Irish blood is not on the Stock Exchange, or it would be quoted 50 per cent. less than it was last Monday; but you cannot imagine the effect that short telegram has had upon the English public. However, everything Irish need not despair—the most popular piece in the theatrical world is the "Colleen Bawn, or the Bride of Garryowen," at the Adelphi. The first scene, the Lake of Killarney by moonlight, recalls the tourist's memory to a well-visited spot, and the appearance of Dion Bourcicault, as "Myles-Na-Coppaleen, or an Irish Neer-do-well," draws down thunders of applause.

The only name yet mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. James Wilson, to the office of Financial Councillor of India, is that of Mr. Laing, the present Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Perhaps there is not a supporter of the present Government so well fitted to step into the "dead man's shoes," and carry out his every scheme as the member for the Northern Burghs (Wick.) Like Mr. Wilson, he; served his apprenticeship to a business life. He made himself known as chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. On Mr. Wilson being required for Calcutta, the Palmerston Government selected Mr. Laing to succeed him, from the intuitive belief that his Scotch character and business habits adapted him to the faculty of being ready on emergency to distil any amount of figures into the Chancellor's ear. However, as the present Chancellor, could dispense with the services of a prompter, canny Scotch, has latterly not allowed his light to be hidden under a bushel, not taking advantage of his financial position, has gained the good wishes of his party by sundry attempts at wit which his friends had never before discovered Mr. Laing to have an aptitude for. The appointment, if made, will be well received, and on the whole fitted for the circumstances. His only drawback is that he approaches Indian figures and finance a complete stranger, whereas Mr. Wilson, as Secretary to the Board of Control, had been previously initiated into the mysteries of Indian officers, and the jealousies of the service; all here say something must be done at once, or Wilson's entire Indian labours come to nought, for so far they have not gained ground. I mentioned three persons to each of which, rumour, was assigned the governorship of Madras; by this time the three have increased to legion. Amongst the most likely new arrivals are Lord Napier, whose experience in the public service at Naples, Constantinople, the Hague, and the United States must have well trained him for the place, and our own countryman, Sir John Lawrence, whose eminent fitness none would dispute. The only objections yet hinted as likely to weigh with the Government against the last named are his popularity with the Tories, and his views on Christianity in India not being the same as Viscount Canning's. At any rate Sir Charles Wood is kept close to his post at the new India offices in the Westminister Hotel.

The volunteers are about to start another club, the privileges of which will be thrown open to all ranks of volunteers. In the present one officers only are admitted. The subscription will be one guinea yearly, and one guinea entrance fee, but no entrance fee to be charged for the first 800 names received. A house in the West End, well adapted for the purpose, has been chosen, and arrangements will at once be entered into for the purchase.

Madame Tussaud has added three celebrities to her unique collection. The first of Youngman, who expiated his matricidal crimes on the gallows; of Young Bomba, who has expiated his Neapolitan crimes of expulsion; and of Cardinal Antonelli, whose fate has not yet been announced.

George Augustus Sala is writing a story, "The Streets of the World," for the *Welcome Guest.* A translation, by Miss Booth, of Napoleon's Life of Julius Cæsar, is expected daily, and the speeches and proclamations of the Emperor are also announced. Dr. Cumming's latest prophecies, delivered at the Oratoire at Paris, on the Future of the Earth and the Future of England, will also shortly enlighten the world, as they will be published under the title of "Redemption Draweth Nigh; or, the Great Preparation."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

On Saturday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, left the Bricklayer's Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway precisely at 4.25, and the royal train proceeded direct to Gravesend, arriving at 5.15. Her Majesty and suite then proceeded through the New-road, King-street, and Harmer-street to the pier, and embarked on board the Royal yacht, which was moored some distance out in the stream, and a landing brow, placed on a floating foundation, connected the vessel with the pier—an arrangement rendered necessary by the want of sufficient water to float the vessel near the shore at the time selected for the embarkation.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has arrived at Portumna Castle.

Festivities were held last Thursday at the Mansion of Dundanion, on the occasion of Mr. William Wise coming into its possession by purchase from St. Thomas Deane.

Dr. Ferguson, M.D., Queen's College, Belfast, has returned to his residence, Howard-street, from a tour in Scotland.

The Rev. R. B. Fyre is adjourning at Knocknagreena, Barna.

The Rev. J. C. Walker has returned to the Rectory Ballinasloe, from Dublin.

The Rev. Q. D. Hume, D.D., has arrived at Humewood, county of Wicklow, from Dublin.

Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., is at present on a tour in Germany.

A farewell banquet, on a grand scale, was given to our esteemed representative, Francis Macdonogh, Esq., M.P., by his constituents and a number of sincere friends, in the grand jury room, on Tuesday evening last. A great number sat down and partook of a most sumptuous repast, where every delicacy the season could afford was in the greatest abundance. The company did not separate until a late hour.

Captain Henry le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry, brother to the Rev. Frederick le Poer Trench, of Ballinasloe, has been gazetted to a Majority in the Army.

Francis Macdonogh, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has returned to his residence, Rutland-square, from the county Sligo.

Mr. and Lady Arabella Brooke have arrived at No. 5, Seaview-terrace, Bundoran.

Thomas Battersby, Esq., family and suite, have left Sharries, for Newcastle House, in the county of Meath.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons Montgomery and family are at Marine Lodge, Tullaghan.

Mrs. St. George and family have left Bundoran, for Dromore, county Tyrone.

Mr. and Lady Isabella Stewart have arrived at 10, Brunswick-square, Brighton, from the Continent, to remain some weeks.

The Hon. H. J. Campbell has arrived at his estate Moycallen, from London.

Mrs. Osborn, Marshal-mount, N.S.W., and Mrs. De Marshall, have arrived at Hamilton-terrace, Bundoran.

Major Starne has left Bundoran, for Gola Castle.

Arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel.—Lord Kilmaine, the Hon. Miss Browne and suite, Lord and Lady Dunnally, family, and suite, Count de Jarnac, Mr and Mrs Hussey and Miss Corballis, Mr J H Corballis, Mrs and Miss de Montmorency, and Mr Raymond de Montmorency, Mrs and Miss Harvey, from Glasgow, Mr and Mrs F A Drixel, from Philadelphia, Mr and Mrs G H Hayes, Mr and Mrs Wallace and party (5), Mr, Mrs, and Miss Jackson, from Ohio. Departures—Lady Rosa Greville, Miss and Mr F Greville, for Clonyn Castle; Mr and Mrs James Browne and party, for a tour in the south, and Mr and Mrs P. Power and family, for Waterford; Captain and Mrs Deane Browne, Mr and Mrs R Bourke, and Mrs and Miss O'Grady, for Limerick; Captain and Mrs Gray, Mrs Nash and family, for Kingstown; Mr and Miss Baxter, for Belfast; Mr and Mrs O'Shaughnessy, for England; Dr and Mrs Cotting.

Royal Hotel, Gresham Terrace Kingstown.—The following are the latest departures:—Admiral Glenfell, Spanish Navy, and Miss Glenfell, and suite; Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr and Miss Love, Sir Thomas Deane and Lady Deane, Sir John Walsh, Mr and Mrs Done, Mr and Miss Leslie, Oliver Grave, Esq; R Grave, Esq; P Kelly, Esq; J Clarke, Esq; W Land, Esq; Captain Watson, 14th Regiment. The following are at present sojourning at the hotel:—Captain and Mrs Gray, and Mrs Nash, W H Smith, Esq, Mrs Smith, family and suite; Mrs and Miss Kirwan, Mrs and Miss Taaffe.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

Saturday evening last Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was successfully repeated, with the same distinguished cast as on the evening of its first performance. It is an opera which made an early impression on the public mind, and, like all first impressions, will be long remembered. Its music is too wild and touching ever to fatigue public attention, and if Verdi, according to the opinion of acute critics, was not guided, when composing "Trovatore," by the most rigid musical rules, he only deviated from them to render the work more fascinating to the public ear. The presentation on Saturday evening was a decided triumph of musical genius. Madame Grisi's version of the opening solo, "Tacea la notte," was a fine piece of beautiful and expressive singing. Signor Graziani, as the "Count," had to repeat the famous "Il Balen." He brought all the qualities of his rich and tuneful baritone into requisition, and, were it not injurious to many would have demanded a repetition of the song. Signor Mario as "Manrico" was in excellent voice, which was at once perceived in his execution of the impressive *adagio*, "Ah, si ben mio;" but it was in the touching strains of the "Ah, che la morte" that this opinion was confirmed by the pit and gallery audience, *una voce*, demanding an *encore*, which was complied with. He was also *encored* in the exquisitely musical duet with "Leonora," "Miss di acerba," which was sung wi h great vigour and power by both artistes. Madame Gassier's portraiture of the role of "Azucena," developed all her chaste dramatic powers. The conception was most natural and telling, and she gave to the plaintive music which she sings a tone of subdued sadness which absorbed the interest and attention of everyone present. Every portion of the house was crowded, and the dress circle was a perfect *parterre* of fashion and beauty. This evening the splendid opera "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will be presented with a distinguished cast.

MADAME GRISI.

Those of our readers who have enjoyed the rich treat afforded them by the present Italian Opera engagement, at the Theatre Royal, of hearing the unrivalled queen of song, Madame Grisi, whose freshness of voice, purity and power of execution, seem to be endowed with a species of rejuvenescence doubly grateful to her audience, for their own sake, as for that of the charming cantatrice herself will hear with sorrow that we have it on competent authority that it is more than probable that this will be her farewell engagement in this city. The years that have elapsed since Madame Grisi assumed the foremost rank in her profession, leaving all other competitors far behind, seem in no way to have impaired the rich treasures of her unrivalled voice. She is now, as ever, the peerless Grisi, and in our generation it is far from probable that we shall ever see again any other *prima donna* who, in the face of strong opposition, shall preserve for so many years the proud position of being the *prima donna par excellence*, not only of Europe, but of the world. It would pain us much were any of our friends under a misplaced confidence to omit to avail themselves of the present opportunity of either hearing for the first time, or of reviving the agreeable reminiscences inseparable from one who, for so many years, has filled so important and conspicuous a place in the history of dramatic music, and whose name and memory will for the future be all that will remain to us of this gifted artiste.

BUCKLEY SERENADERS.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honoured this entertainment with his presence on Saturday. There was an exceedingly good programme for the occasion. In the evening the burlesque of "Il Trovatore" was performed, and several of the arias and choruses were given in excellent style, especially the famous tower song, "A che la morte." The attendance on both occasions was numerous.

The Church.

Ordination.—An ordination will be held by the Lord Bishop of Derry, in the cathedral, Derry, on the 18th October next.

The Army.

By the death of Major-General Sir Michael Creagh the following promotions will take place:—Colonel Hastings Doyle, Inspector General of Militia in Ireland, to be Major General; Lieut. Colonel Prattle, King's Dragoon Guards, commanding the cavalry, attached to China Expedition, to be Colonel; and Major John Henderson, 16th Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel in the army.

The command of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, shortly to become vacant by the promotion of Colonel Balders, will be filled, as we intimated some time since, by the transfer of Colonel Hope Gibsone from Canterbury. Colonel Gibsone will be succeeded in the command of the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury by Colonel Charles Hagart, C.B., late of the 7th Hussars.

It was stated by a contemporary some weeks ago that the Ordnance Select Committee had reported unfavourably of Mr. Whitworth's gun, and we at the time promptly contradicted the statement, which was not founded in fact. The result of the experiments which have taken place as yet has been so far favourable that the Government have ordered two 80 pounders and two 12 pounders for further experiments. From the great facility of loading, and other advantages possessed by Mr. Whitworth's guns, it does not at present appear likely that the ultimate decision will be otherwise than favourable.—*Globe.*

On Wednesday, a dismounted party belonging to the 10th Hussars arrived at Ipswich Barracks from Aldershott, under the command of Lieutenant Vandeleur. The troops of the regiment, which will be stationed at Ipswich, will arrive next week. Norwich will be the head-quarters of the regiment, and the remaining troops will reach the cavalry barracks in that city about the same time.

The present strength of Colchester camp is as follows:—9th depot battalion, under the command of Colonel Dixon, C.B., 30 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, and drummers, 729 privates, 69 women, and 116 children; 10th depot battalion, under the command of Colonel Street, C.B., 35 officers, 76 non-commissioned officers and drummers, 1,038 privates, 69 women, and 150 children; total strength of rank and file, 1,744, irrespective of about 130 men in hospital, the average rate of sickness being, as nearly as possible, seven per cent.

The order for the removal of her Majesty's 64th Foot from Kurrachee to Hyderabad has been countermanded, as the authorities at head-quarters considered it would be inflicting a hardship upon the men again to send them up country. This regiment has been twelve years in India, six of which have been spent in Scinde, and three in the field. It appears that this corps is to go to Poona or Belgaum in the approaching winter, and will be relieved by her Majesty's 51st from Mean Meer, or the 57th from Bombay.

A draught, consisting of 275 men, infantry and artillery, have left the Indian Army depot at Warley, near Brentwood, for embarkation to Madras.

The Navy.

The following naval cadets passed on Wednesday out of her Majesty's ship Britannia (naval cadet training ship at Portsmouth) for service in seagoing ships:—G B Bedford (A), H J Hildyard, J T Hardinge, R C Gorst (B), F R Dicken, J W Sutherland, H M Milman, H W Gibson, F A Moysey, A B Jenkins (B), M W Abbott, C W Atkinson, H F Kemble, F C Brown, A G Lee, C E Gissing, A J Ballantyne (C), W W King, A G Wauchope, E Ramsay, A P Pascoe, H H Wilding, W M Annesley, F D Radcliffe, E Riddle, L W Hayman (C), H A Coventry, J Hasel, R H Bickman, G W Eliot, R G Fairfax, G F Trollope, R J Wingfield, E A Cooper, F Coddington, H J Wright, N Cotton, N L Clark, A M Causton, H S Price, E H Willis, W M Carey, D G Proby, A P Watson, R J Fortescue, H J Garbett, B H Ramsden, W E Atkinson, G L Lindeman, A C Bancroft, C E Wood, C Langford, H Steavenson, A P Patten, A A Duffield, J Swan, G U Eyres, C H Warren, T H Beddoes, Lord A P Clinton, C G Horne, A C Loveridge, and A O Leacock.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant Osmond de Brock, to the Indus; Lieutenant W D M Dolden, to the Curlew; Lieutenant Arthur Bagley, to the Edinburgh, additional, for the service in the Coastguard; Lieutenant the Hon Victor A Montagu, to the Foxhound; W G Scott, mate, to the Tartar; Henry M Ommaney, mate, to the Royal Albert; C H Hawkins, midshipman, to the Royal Albert; Gerald G Hunt, midshipman, to the Edgar; Frederick Walton, midshipman, to the Diadem; Thomas V Williams and Philip A Davies, midshipmen, to the Tartar; Thomas Lenham and Roger M Curry have been promoted to the rank of masters.

Fatal Accident.—A great sensation was created in the Grove-road, Mile-end, on Friday, by an accident of painful nature, which terminated fatally. Since the dreadful murder of Mrs. Emsley, the house No. 9, Grove-road, has been in charge of the police, and for the last month has been solely occupied by a police-constable named Watson, 180 K, his wife and family, and among them was a pretty and intelligent boy, aged three and a half years. Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, the constable, who had been on duty all night, went home and retired to a bedroom, and was followed by his boy, who was talking and playing in the room in the most cheerful manner until his father was nearly undressed, when he kissed the child and desired him to go downstairs and join his mother. A minute afterwards Watson was startled by a fall of something heavy on the stones in the yard, followed by loud screams from his wife. He ran down at once into the yard, and to his horror saw the lifeless form of his child in a pool of blood. He snatched him up and hurried to the surgery of Mr. Nix, in the Mile-end-road, but on arriving there the child was found to be dead. It appears that Watson opened the upper part of the staircase window as he was going up stairs. The child, in going downstairs, is supposed to have rested on the window sash, to have forced it lower down with his weight, and to have looked out at some fowls in the next yard. In doing so he overbalanced himself, was pitched head foremost into the yard, and fractured his skull. An inquest will be held on the body this afternoon, at the Railway Tavern, where the jury assembled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the murdered Mrs. Emsley.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* states positively, on the faith of a letter from Trieste, that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro wrote to the Emperor Napoleon to notify his accession to the throne, and to assure him of his devotedness to France, where he had received his education. The Emperor, in reply, promised the Prince a present of 250,000f, for the expenses of his establishment, on condition that the delimitation of the frontier, as drawn out by the European Commission, should be respected by the Montenegrins. The letter adds that the Prince had passed several days in going along the frontier, and had declared that he would order any one who violated it to be hanged.

Royal Horticultural Society.—At the usual council meeting, held on Saturday, at the rooms, 29, Westland-row, the Commander of the Forces, Sir George Brown, K.C.B., proposed by Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., and seconded by F. J. Isacke, Esq.; Henry Pelle, Esq., Seafield Avenue, Monkstown, proposed by Dr. Plant, and seconded by Edmund L. D'Olier, Esq.; Edward Geale, Esq., Beech Grove, Loughlinstown, and John Fry, Esq., Woodlands, Cullenswood, proposed by F. J. Isacke, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Bewley, Esq., were elected members of the society.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

GARIBALDI'S DECLARATION.

Paris, Saturday Evening.—The *Patrie* says we can affirm the complete falsity of the report that the Emperor had expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw. The same journal adds, Garibaldi, in a letter to Signor Abrusco, published in the official journal of Naples says, although I am quite, disposed to sacrifice all personal feelings on the alter of the fatherland, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province. Nevertheless, a decree of the Dictator promulgate the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily without fixing a day for the execution.

PIEDMONT.

Turin, Sunday Evening.—The King has conferred on General Cialdini the Grand Cross of the Military order of Savoy. In the battle of Monte Fidardo the Sardinians took 11 cannon; not 6, as was first stated. The number of Pontifical officers made prisoners was 150, not 50.

Genoa, Sunday.—Signor Pallavicoui and Cardinal Sforza have arrived here from Naples.

Turin, Sept. 22.—The Sardinian Government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army who have been made prisoners shall be immediately returned to their families.

VENICE.

Venice, Sunday.—The Official Gazette of Venice publishes a proclamation of the Lieutenant-General increasing the military patrols, and limiting the use of arms for the suppression of revolutionary attacks.

ROME AND NAPLES.

Rome, Sept. 18, Evening (via Marseilles).—It is asserted that the Sardinian troops have advanced as far as Mardi.

On Monday next the Consistory of Cardinals will be assembled.

The last works of Renan, Runachon, and Dupin have been placed on the index of the books condemned by the Papal Government.

Naples, Sept. 18 (via Marseilles).—The official journal publishes an article attacking Count Cavour.

The same journal publishes a letter from Garibaldi, declaring that there exists an irreconcilable difference between his policy and that of Count Cavour.

Baron Brenier is to leave Naples on Thursday next. Mr. Eliot will remain in that city.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Sunday.—In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, Count Clam Martinez declared that the laws concerning the public press are not satisfactory, and proposed the insertion of a demand for their revisal in the reports of the committee. The majority of the committee agreed to this proposition, the report of the majority, and the minority of the committee were then read by the reporters. Count Szecsen declared that the cause of all the evil in Austria was to be found in the system of Government. It is now absolutely necessary to satisfy the want of each province, based as they are upon political and historical right. The question of Hungary especially demands a solution. It is the duty of the Council of the Empire to discover in what way individuality of the province can be re-established without disturbing the union of the different parts of the empire. The application of the project to each single province should be arranged between the Sovereign and the Provincial Diet. M. Hein then justified the view taken by the minority of the committee, and said that if the majority would state their intention more distinctly, understanding with the minority might then perhaps be possible. He expressed a hope that the majority would adopt the words of the minority's report, which proposed, as the programme for the political reorganisation of Austria, the unity of the empire as quick as possible, and the autonomy of each province.

Semlin, Sept. 22.—Several arbitrary accounts having been omitted by Servian functionaries against foreigners, the Consul of the Great Powers have been instructed to address remonstrance to the Servian Government.

Vienna, Sept. 23rd.—The *Szabaje Novene* announces that Prince Milasch is not dead, but, on the contrary, is recovering. His complete restoration to health is expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Paris, Sunday Night.—The *Moniteur* announces the arrival of their Majesties at St. Cloud.

Turin, Saturday Evening.—The Achassaurs of the Tiber entered Viterbo yesterday. The inhabitants had revolted and driven away the Papal garrison.

Paris, Saturday.—A report was current to-day on the Bourse that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio. The Commissioner of Police of the Bourse gave an official denial to this report.

The French *Moniteur de l'Armee* says there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual six months' furlough being granted on the 1st of October.

GARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Liverpool, Saturday.—On Saturday night forty-seven Garibaldian excursionists left Liverpool for London. They assembled at the drill ground for the Highland Volunteers, and they were escorted to the Lime-street Railway Station by the 45th Company of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, and the band of the 12th Artillery Volunteers. A large crowd followed and cheered enthusiastically. Six or seven excursionists were left behind, through some failure in the arrangement, but they were to leave early on Sunday morning.

TURKEY.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Baron Hubner, formerly Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived here. It has been officially denied that the Sultan intends to send the Grand Vizier on a special mission to Paris and London. Advices from Belgrade state the Sultan, it is expected, will acknowledge Prince Michal as Prince of Servia, but, at the same time, will declare that the Porte does not intend to recognise the hereditary right of the family Obrenovitch. It is stated here that the French troops will not occupy Damascus.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, arrived in Gravesend at 5-15 p.m. The streets were lined with volunteers from the various corps, headed by the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish. The Mayor and Corporation received the Royal party on the Terrace Pier. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, embarked at 5-30 amidst enthusiastic cheers. A royal salute was fired from Tilbury Fort. Wind S.W., light rain. The Royal yacht will bring up for the night off the Nore, and start for Antwerp at daylight in the morning.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Saturday.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New York on 13th, arrived at 5.30 p.m. She brings 54 passengers and 330,000 dollars for England. She landed all mails, and proceeded.

The Duke of Newcastle has accepted an apology from the Mayor for the appearance of the Orange emblems on the occasion of the Prince's landing.

The *New Orleans Picayune* states that a general pronunciamento, in favour of the return of ex-President Colonfort to power in Mexico, has been planned, and is on the eve of consummation. This movement, says the *Picayune*, though first inaugurated in the Northern States of the Republic, is not confined to them, but extends over the whole country.

LATE MELANCHOLY DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

No further particulars of importance relative the loss of the Lady Elgin have been received. The city of Milwauki, on which place the loss of life falls most heavily, is represented to be shrouded in mourning.

Walker evacuated Truxillo on the 1st inst., and proceeded down the coast, harassed on the way by the Hondurians under Guardiola. Walker is represented to have been severely wounded in the face, and have lost a large proportion of his men.

The difficulties at Toronto have all been happily adjusted.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, 11th, Evening.—Money easier. Exchange dull. The cotton market was firm, but more active, with a better demand from spinners. The sales embraced 3,000 bales, closing at unchanged rates. The foreign news had a depressing effect upon the market for breadstuffs. Common and medium grades of State and western declined from 5 to 10 cents per barrel. Wheat was heavy, 1 to 4 cents per bushel cheaper, but quite active at the concession, including free sales here and to arrive. Corn was dull and heavy, with a moderate amount of sales. Pork heavy. Coffee steady. Freights were tolerably active, with engagements of about 60,000 bushels wheat in ships. Bags at 12 cents to 13½ cents, and flour at 3s 10½d to London. Wheat was taken at 14d. in ships, bags and flour at 4s, and some bags at 3 per lb.

MAIL NEWS.

Southampton, Sunday.—The Pacific and Ocean ...

... Company's steamer Ellora, Captain ... portion of the Bombay mail, arri... passengers, 500 on specie and a la... 54 bales silk, value £66,000. Th... Alexandria on the 10th, Malta on ... altar on the 8th inst. Gibraltar ... quoted 53¼, on Paris 5.33, Genoa 5....

OUTWARD AMERICA...

The Royal Mail steamer Cana... arrived here at 3-30 o'clock p.m.... passengers, and latest telegrams, ... Halifax and Boston at 5-30, all well.

MANCHESTER RA...

Northern Metropolitan Handicap—... seven ran.
Stamford and Warringford H... flirtation, 2. Seven ran.

BETTING ON COURSE AT ...
Cesarewitch—20 to 1 agst Golden ... agst Weatherbound (taken); 25 to 1 a... 5 to 1 agst Feodorowna (taken); 30 ... (taken); 30 to 1 agst Largesse (taken); ... (taken); 33 to 1 agst Plumper (taken)... Licence (taken); 50 to 1 agst Palefac... Herne (taken).
Eastern Counties—10 to 1 agst Vena...

SECOND ED...

TIMES OF...
Half-past ...

THE PAPAL AR...
(OFFICIAL BULLETI...

Jasi, Sept. 15.—In consequence ... Castelfidaro, gained on the 18th by ... Cialdini, and of the measures which ... owing night, a body of more than ... foreigners, with more than 50 off... General Lamoriciere, 8 guns, wi... baggage, capitulated on the 19th, an... down their arms to Buanate. ... Interpreting the generous intention... conceded the honours of war to thi... and men are allowed to return to the... General Lamoriciere, accompanied ... ed from the field on the 18th, and ... towards the sea, through the defiles o... reaching Ancona. All the priso... have capitulated are indignant at hi... remains of Lamoriciere's army ex... up in Ancona; all the rest are ... Royal troops, with the exception of ... the mountains.

GENERAL CIALDINI'S OFFIC... OF THE BATTLE OF CAS...

Osimo, Sept. 18.—General Lamo... extreme position this morning, at ... junction point, between Castelfidar... ing towards the sea. All the priso... has 11,000 men, and 14 pieces ... added to the troops of Foligno all th... and other places, to support the... made a sortie from Ancona. These ... with great fury. The combat was a... it was necessary to carry every po... sed their daggers against our men ... them. The results of the day are th... ruction of Lamoriciere's force wi... prevented. We have taken 600 pri... are more than 30 officers, some of ... We have taken 6 guns, among oth... Charles Albert, to the Pope in 1848... numerous ammunition waggons, &c. ... including General Pimodan, who led ... arms, are in our hands, and a gre... The column which made the sortie ... obliged to fall back, but I hope to ... to-night. Deserters are coming in ... arrived, and has opened fire against ...

THE IRISH BRIGA...

The *Perseveranza* of Turin annou... ian Government has offered to the ... to set all the Irish prisoners at li... said to have sent a courteous reply, ... the Sardinian Government to take ... it might deem most suitable.

THE ROAD MUR...

The inquiry into the Road murder ... a close on Saturday. The whole of t... laid before the magistrates. All th... at the house on the night of the mi... amined. Mrs. Kent's examination ... and Mr. Kent underwent rigid que... hours. The examination of Miss ... lasted several hours.

MISCELLANEOU...

A letter from Ancona, in the *Pat*... riciere's troops who had been engag... fairs which preceded the battle of ... against the cruelty of the Piedmo... killed the wounded, and adds, that ... almost all Lombards, formerly in an ...
Mr. H. Ingram, M.P. for Boston, ... the *Illustrated London News*, was am... who perished in the Lady Elgin ste... perior, Canada.

The Paris correspondent of the ... the Prince Regent of Prussia and the ... tria will not be at Warsaw together.

THIRD ED...

TIM...
Hal...

SARDINIA.

Turin, Sept. 24.—The head-qu... Fanti are at Loretto. The siege ar... embarked at the Sardinian camp ... *Opinione* says, Count Veinercati de ... tor Pallavacite have arrived here fr... Veinercati has been to Naples o... Dictator. Signor Pallavicite is s... with a mission from the Dictator. ... nistry has tendered its resignation. ... nor Conforti, has been entrusted w... a new Cabinet.

EXPECTED CAPITULATION...

A Turin letter of the 21st says, t... surrender Ancona. The arrival of ... has it is said altered the determinati... he will not leave Rome.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND ...

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent ... rel between the Sardinian Governm... has arrived at such a pitch that Vi... determined to proceed to Naples hi... that Garibaldi is easily acted upon ... course, and this trip to Naples is co... piece of policy.

A letter from Naples says, that in ... remonstrances of the Ministry, no d... from the Dictator's private Cabinet, ... be submitted to the competent mini... tion induced the Ministry to re... their resignation had been tendered...

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICAT... VALENCIA AND BA...

News has arrived of the succe... submarine cables in the Mediterra... Bugot, between Valencia and the I... jorca, and Minorca, and thence to ...

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Africa, f... pool, and proceeded; Johannes, Bara... Ballas; Osprey, Marseilles; Ophel... Sallina and Sally; Thetis, Ibraila; N... Devotee, Fathanza; Guardia, Cardiff, ... Dash, Labradore; Canada (s s), Liver... serdal; Affiato, Alexandria; Zelan... Sardinian, Balmerino, Smyrna; ... Nedara, Salina.
Off—Princess Helena, from Demerar...
Sailed—Mary and Adelaide, for ... Chatham; Valid, Pembroke; Pisan... Babilata, Havre; Laguna, Limerick; ... Francesca, Leca, Leith; Franceschina, ... ampton; Ernesto, Stockton; Guistan... don; Samuel Watt, Antwerp; Rolli... Gazelle, Mastea, Gibraltar; Numa, ... phist, Liverpool, in tow of tug Blazer.

Cricket.—We understand that a ... between the Ormond and Clare ... ground of the former, near this tow... day and Saturday next, the 26th ... *Nenagh Guardian.*

The Pope's Irish Brigade.—C... fought in the ranks of the Irish bri... Clonmel man, son to John Luther, ... tributor for that district, and nephe... coal, Esq., Longfield, county Tipper... dian.

Killarney Races.—Coursing ... From the energy displayed by the ... agents, there is now ... successfully carried ... mals.

Company's steamer Ellora, Captain Day, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mail, arrived. She brings 40 passengers, 500 on specie and a large cargo, including 454 bales silk, value £66,000. The Ellora sailed from Alexandria on the 10th, Malta on the 14th, and Gibraltar on the 8th inst. Gibraltar Exchequer, London quoted 53⅛, on Paris 5.33, Genoa 5.33.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

The Royal Mail steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived here at 3-30 o'clock p.m., embarked mails and passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded for Halifax and Boston at 5-30, all well.

MANCHESTER RACES.

Northern Metropolitan Handicap—Prophet, 1st; Gaeta, 2. Seven ran.

Stamford and Warringford Handicap—Erica, 1st; Flirtation, 2. Seven ran.

BETTING ON COURSE AT MANCHESTER.

Cesarewitch—20 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (taken); 25 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 25 to 1 agst Newcastle (taken); 25 to 1 agst Feodorowna (taken); 30 to 1 agst Industrious (taken); 30 to 1 agst Largesse (taken); 33 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 33 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 50 to 1 agst Special Licence (taken); 50 to 1 agst Paleface (taken); 66 to 1 agst Herne (taken).

Eastern Counties—10 to 1 agst Venalty (all taken).

SECOND EDITION.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Twelve o'clock.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

(OFFICIAL BULLETIN.)

JASI, SEPT. 15.—In consequence of the battle of Castelfidaro, gained on the 18th by Lieutenant-General Cialdini, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than 50 officers, the guides of General Lamoriciere, 6 guns, with ammunition and baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Loretto to lay down their arms to Buanate. General Cialdini, interpreting the generous intentions of his Majesty, has conceded the honours of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes. General Lamoriciere, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field on the 18th, and following the road towards the sea, through the defiles of Comero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoriciere's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the Royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains.

GENERAL CIALDINI'S OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARO.

OSIMO, SEPT. 18.—General Lamoriciere attacked my extreme position this morning, at 10 o'clock, on the junction point, between Castelfidaro and Croetta, leading towards the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he has 11,000 men, and 14 pieces of artillery having added to the troops of Foligno all those of Terni Oscoli and other places, to support the attack. 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona. These troops attacked it with great fury. The combat was short, but sanguinary, it was necessary to carry every point, and the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succour them. The results of the day are the following:—The junction of Lamoriciere's force with Ancona has been prevented. We have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank. We have taken 6 guns, among others those given by Charles Albert to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition waggons, &c. All the wounded including General Pimodan, who led the attacking columns, are in our hands, and a great number killed. The column which made the sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night. Deserters are coming in fast. The fleet has arrived, and has opened fire against Ancona.

CIALDINI.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The *Perseveranza* of Turin announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the Irish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The inquiry into the Road murder case was brought to a close on Saturday. The whole of the evidence has been laid before the magistrates. All the persons who slept at the house on the night of the murder have been examined. Mrs. Kent's examination lasted five hours, and Mr. Kent underwent rigid questioning for several hours. The examination of Miss Constance Kent also lasted several hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Ancona, in the *Patrie*, says, that Lamoriciere's troops who had been engaged in the minor affairs which preceded the battle of the 18th, inveighed against the cruelty of the Piedmontese Lancers who killed the wounded, and adds, that those Lancers are almost all Lombards, formerly in an Austrian regiment.

Mr. H. Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, was among the passengers who perished in the Lady Elgin steamer, on Lake Superior, Canada.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will not be at Warsaw together.

THIRD EDITION

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four p.m.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, SEPT. 24.—The head-quarters of General Fanti are at Loretto. The siege artillery has been disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Ancona. The *Opinione* says, Count Veinercati de Vincentij and Signor Pallavacite have arrived here from Naples. Count Veinercati has been to Naples on a mission to the Dictator. Signor Pallavicite is sent here, entrusted with a mission from the Dictator. The Neapolitan Ministry has tendered its resignation. It is said that Signor Conforti, has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

EXPECTED CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

A Turin letter of the 21st says, that Lamoriciere will surrender Ancona. The arrival of General de Goyon has it is said altered the determination of the Pope, and he will not leave Rome.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and Garibaldi has arrived at such a pitch that Victor Emmanuel has determined to proceed to Naples himself. It is known that Garibaldi is easily acted upon by personal intercourse, and this trip to Naples is considered a masterpiece of policy.

A letter from Naples says, that in consequence of the remonstrances of the Ministry, no decree will be issued from the Dictator's private Cabinet, but everything will be submitted to the competent ministers. That explanation induced the Ministry to remain in office after their resignation had been tendered.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VALENCIA AND BARCELONA.

News has arrived of the successful laying of four submarine cables in the Mediterranean by Sir Charles Bagot, between Valencia and the Islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Africa, from New York, Liverpool, and proceeded; Johannes, Bara; Fancy, do.; Hebion, Belize; Osprey, Marseilles; Ophelia, Pensicola; Ebe, Sullina and Scilly; Thetis, Ibraila; Nuovi Pluto, Berdianski; Dovotes, Fathansa; Guardia, Cardiff, for Genoa, windbound; Dash, Labradore; Canada (s.s), Liverpool, Boston, and proceeded; Alliato, Alexandria; Zelante, Oddessa; Antonio, Berdianski; Balmerina, Smyrna; Augusto, New York; Netare, Sullina.

Off—Princess Helena, from Demerara.

Sailed—Mary and Adelaide, for Liverpool; Confiance, Chatham; Valid, Pembrook; Pitone, Antwerp; San Gio Battista, Havre; Legnano, Limerick; Morning Star, Ballina; Francesco Lasco, Leith; Franceschina, Cardiff; Gias, Southampton; Ernesto, Stockton; Guistazia, Cardiff; Ida, London; Samuel Watt, Antwerp; Rollins Wave, Waterford; Gazelle, Mastea, Gibraltar; Numa, Liverpool; Philantrophist, Liverpool, in tow of tug Blazer.

CRICKET.—We understand that a match will be played between the Ormond and Clare Cricket Clubs, on the ground of the former, near this town (Nenagh), on Friday and Saturday next, the 28th and 29th instant.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—Captain Luther, who fought in the ranks of the Irish brigade at Perugia, is a Clonmel man, son to John Luther, Esq., late stamp distributor for that district, and nephew to Charles Bianconi, Esq., Longfield, county Tipperary.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

KILLARNEY RACES, CROTTA AND STAG HUNT.—From the energy displ[illegible] by the promoters of these sports, there is now [illegible] the entire will be successfully carried [illegible] —*Tralee Chronicle.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS—THE WEATHER.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.—Notwithstanding all the talk that has been here respecting the deficiency of the crops, we have reason to believe (the result of particular inquiry) there will be a much better return of oats than has been since '46. The people have been active during the late fine weather, and the saving of the turf, which was considered more than doubtful, has been in a great measure effected. The potatoes, in some places, have been injured by the blight and wet, but not to that extent anticipated. The supply, it is thought, will, in this locality, be sufficient for the demand.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

COUNTY LIMERICK.—Since our last the weather has been very unfavourable. We have had frequent heavy rain, with extreme cold and frost at night; the uncut crops are in a bad state, without much likelihood of ripening; to-day hailstones fell in showers, and the atmosphere was piercingly sharp and chill as in the depth of winter.

COUNTY ARMAGH.—The unseasonable state of the weather for the past few days has caused considerable uneasiness in this district respecting the in-gathering of crops. Cereals are generally fit for the sickle, but the wet has prevented all harvest operations. The potato crop is a complete failure, so far as the early sorts are concerned; the later kinds are not so much damaged, but they are, with few exceptions, small and unpalatable.—*Armagh Guardian.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A METHODIST MINISTER.—Saturday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Feely, Wesleyan Methodist minister, for some years superannuated, who lately went to reside at Holywood, and act as minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church there, took suddenly ill, and lay down on the sofa in his parlour. Medical attendance was instantly procured, but all efforts to save life were unavailing, the rev. gentleman having expired during the night. The immediate cause of death is said to have been apoplexy. The Rev. Mr. Feely was one of the best Irish-speaking ministers in connection with the Church of which he was a minister, or, perhaps, of any Church in this country. He had been a Roman Catholic in his younger years, and was a student in Maynooth at the date of his conversion. Being out in the neighbourhood of Maynooth Roman Catholic College in company with some of his fellow-students, they heard the celebrated Rev. Gideon Ousley preach, and Mr. Feely and another were brought under conviction, and, subsequently they professed conversion, left the college and Romanism, and entered the Methodist ministry. Mr. Feely was an able and powerful preacher in the English language, but in the Irish tongue he excelled. There was a good deal of the warmth and energy of disposition of the native Celt manifested by him in his preaching; and, under the influence of Divine grace, these were made instrumental in bringing home the truth of the Gospel to many hearts, even amongst the members of that Church from which he separated, his labours being, to a great extent, devoted to the mission field in Ireland. In his death the Methodist Church has lost one of those links which bind the present to the past generation, and has lost a labourer who, as an Irish-speaking preacher, can hardly be replaced in these days.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ARRIVAL IN BELFAST OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF DONEGALL.—The mortal remains of the late Marchioness of Donegall arrived in Belfast on Sunday morning, by the Fleetwood steamer, in charge of an undertaker from Paris, and were immediately taken charge of by Mr. Robson, of Chichester-street, who had a hearse in waiting. They were conveyed to St. Anne's Church, and deposited in the school-room, from which they were removed into the church last night at nine o'clock, as soon as the evening service was concluded. The Marquis of Donegall and Lord and Lady Ashley, the husband, son-in-law, and daughter of the deceased lady, arrived last night by the nine o'clock train on the Ulster Railway, having travelled *via* Holyhead and Dublin. The remains will be interred in the family vault, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. The funeral will be private.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

BALLYMENA PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening last, a soiree, in aid of the library fund of the Ballymena Protestant Association, was held in the Town-hall. The attendance on the occasion was exceedingly numerous and highly respectable. The hall was profusely and elegantly decorated with evergreens of every available description. Among other decorations we observed a likeness of Garibaldi, "the Liberator of Italy." At seven o'clock, the company being all comfortably seated, grace was said, and ample justice was done to the good things provided for the occasion. After thanks, the tables were cleared, and the Rev. Edward Maguire was called to the chair. He addressed the audience on a variety of animating topics connected with the association. The chairman then called on the Rev. John Bollard, who made an admirable discourse on the duty of Christian co-operation in efforts for the extension of evangelical principles. The Rev. Mr. Lett, rector of Dunaghy, expressed the great pleasure with which he attended on the occasion, and his solicitude for the well-being of the association. The chairman then called on William J. Gwynn, Esq., of Antrim, who made an impressive speech on the duty of all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ to proceed with stout-hearted energy and decision; and, by bold speech and action in support of evangelical principles, show that they belonged to the great party who were upon the Lord's side. He wouldn't give a farthing a dozen for the men who were afraid to avow their principles. Let the society proceed as it had begun—let them never give up—let their motto be the good old watch-word of their Protestant ancestors—"No Surrender!" Mr. Gwynn was enthusiastically applauded; and on resuming his seat Mr. Jellett addressed the audience in an animated speech on the affairs of Italy, the success of Garibaldi, and the door now open for Protestant aid and missionary enterprise, in the evangelisation of that kingdom. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the doxology was sung by the company, and after the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, the meeting separated.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PORTRUSH RAILWAY.—A melancholy accident, by which a man, named Maxwell, was killed, occurred near Portrush on Thursday evening last. It appears that the deceased, who lives near one of the gates on the line of the Portrush Railway, was crossing the rails with a bundle of grass, as the seven o'clock down train was approaching the spot. The line here takes a sharp curve in a deep cutting, and before the driver or the deceased was aware of their close proximity, the engine, followed by three carriages, was close upon the unfortunate man. Before the brief warning which the engine-driver was able to give could be taken advantage of by the deceased, the forward buffer of the engine struck him on the back of the head, and threw him almost outside the rails. His arm, which lay on the track, was cut off by the passing train, but when assistance was obtained life was found to be extinct. It is supposed that the blow from the buffer killed him instantly.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—Owing to the lateness of the harvest, partridge shooting has hardly yet commenced; but, although the young broods did not suffer as much as the grouse from the wet season, the coveys are not either large or numerous in any part of Ireland.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a woman named Mary Harman, aged 77, lying at No. 2, Dignam's-court. Ann Fury deposed that she knew deceased for the last thirty years, and that for some time she had complained of asthma; deceased went into witness' room about four o'clock on Friday, when witness asked her to take a cup of tea; she complied, and while taking it, was seized with a fit of coughing and immediately expired. Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body, found no marks of violence upon it, and believed that death resulted from a fit of spasmodic asthma. Verdict accordingly.

HOWTH, SATURDAY.—The Empress, screw steam yacht, also the Bijou, cutter, both the property of Richard D. Kane, Esq., Claremont, left our harbour at half-past one o'clock this afternoon for winter quarters in Custom-house docks, where they arrived shortly after three o'clock. A small sail boat, belonging to Ringsend, with two men on board, had been driven two miles outside the Bailey light with the strong westerly wind. Her rudder being lost, she was taken in tow by the Empress, and brought safely up the river with the Bijou.

The Band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Bray this day (Monday), weather permitting, from three to half-past five o'clock, under direction of Mr. Heidlemann, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Overture—"To Massaniello"—Auber. Waltz—"Queen of the Harvest"—Tumey. Selection from the "Maid of Astois"—Balfe. Quadrille—"The Ernani"—Jullien. Selection from "Rose of Castille"—Balfe. Waltz—"Elorva"—J. A. Owen. Galop—"The War."—D'Albert.

THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—It was proposed a short time since, by a considerable number of the members of this corps, to pay a visit to Dublin during the present month. The visit has, however, been postponed until next spring, when a large number of the corps intend coming to Dublin in uniform.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—We have already stated the determination come to by the Commission appointed to settle the question of the Indian prize money, with respect to the distribution of the funds. In round numbers (besides the Kirwee and Banda prize money, which should be by far the largest of all) the sums available for the respective forces will be—for Delhi, £355,000; Lucknow, £148,000; Greathead's column, £500; Malcolm's, £1,400; Major Evan's, £10,000; General Loberts's, £17,000; Sir Hugh Rose's, £77,000 for Ohar, and £60,000 for Jhansi.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE HARVEST IN WATERFORD.—The farmer has well-nigh now succeeded in securing his harvest, but this week has had to do so under great difficulties from the weather. Rain has fallen very heavily this week, rendering farming operations very severe; and although much change for the better recently took place, by the change in the weather a couple of weeks since, still we fear the return of the crops this year will be but of a mediocre character.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—In reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Globe* of Friday, which stated, on the authority of an official return that New Zealand has five Bishops, being more than there are in India, it may be stated that arrangements are in progress, which it is hoped may be soon completed, for the erection of two new sees in India, one for the Punjaub and one for Tinnevelly. There is some probability that a third additional bishopric may be founded through the liberality of a private individual, who has already done much for the colonial church.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT PRINCE.—Next to Wm. B. Astor, who inherited a large fortune (says the *London American*) the wealthiest man in the United States is Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of Broadway, New York. His property is estimated at 20,000,000 dols. His income from his share of the business is 800,000 dols per annum. Mr. Stewart is sixty-four years old, having been born in Ireland in 1795 or 1796. He went to America in 1820 a poor man. Mr. Stewart commenced life in the United States by teaching.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT CHESTER.—On Thursday morning a young woman, named Sarah Walker, aged 23 years, was found drowned in the canal near Stone Bridge. An inquest was held at the Dublin Castle in the afternoon, when it appeared that the deceased had for some time past been keeping company with a policeman named Dunning. He was in her company at half-past twelve o'clock, and again between one and two in the morning. When he left her he told her to go to bed, as it would look better than being out in the street at that hour in the morning. She replied that she could not sleep if she went to bed. He asked her why; to which she replied, "I hope my mother will find me a corpse when she gets up in the morning." The policeman saw no more of her until he went and dragged the canal in the morning. When she was found, her dress was thrown over her head, and there was a mark upon her cheek. The policeman had not spoken to her for a week previous to this night, and she had been walking with another man on the previous one. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found Drowned."

FOUNDERING OF THE LADY ELGIN STEAMER.—The subjoined account of this awful catastrophe has been supplied to the *New York Herald*, by one of the officers of the ill-fated vessel:—"The steamer Lady Elgin left the harbour of Chicago at half-past eleven o'clock on Friday evening last, for a pleasure excursion to Lake Superior. There were about 250 excursionists from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on board, and among them the Union Guard of that city. About half-past two o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the schooner Augusta, of Oswego, collided with the steamer when she was about thirty-five miles from land. The collision took place at the midships gangway, and on the larboard side of the steamer. The two vessels separated immediately afterwards, and the schooner, having her sails set and the wind blowing freshly, drifted from the steamer very soon. When the collision occurred there were music and dancing going forward in the principal cabin. Instantly after the crash of the collision both ceased, and the steamer sank half an hour after. Passing through the cabins I saw the ladies pale, motionless, and silent. There was no cry, no shriek on board, no sound of any kind but that of the escaping steam and surging waves. Whether the ladies were silent from fear, or were not aware of the imminent fate which they stood quietly awaiting, I could not say. A boat was lowered for the purpose of examining the leak, which soon made itself known; but there were only two oars to row it with, and unfortunately at that moment some one had taken possession of one of them, and the boat was consequently useless. We succeeded in reaching the larboard wheel once wherein the leak was, but were soon driven from it by the fury of the waves, and washed ashore at the village of Winetka. There were only two other boats on the steamer. One of these took thirteen persons from her, all of whom were saved. The other boat took eight persons, but only half that number reached land alive, the other four being drowned on the beach when the boat drifted there. The rush of water through the leak had extinguished the fires before I left the steamer, and the engines had ceased working in consequence. The wind was blowing so hard and in such a direction as to drift the boats, bodies of the drowned, and fragments of the wreck up the lake, and most of them will probably be washed ashore in the vicinity of Winetka. I fancied I could see from the beach to which I was drifted fragments of wreck and human beings struggling with the waters, drifting towards the shore."

GAETA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—A correspondent of the *Independance*, in speaking of the position of the King of Naples, says:—"The country for about ten or twelve leagues in advance of Gaeta is well adapted for defence, both on the side of the Romagna and on that of Naples. The road on the cost is closed by the fortress of Gaeta. The upper road by Valmontone offers before Capua, where the two roads join, the position of Ceprano on the Garigliano, the defile of St. Germano on the Fuime Rapido, the position of La Peccia, near Mignano, and the long defile of Calvi. All these positions, with a little help from art and a little energy, may be made important obstacles. It was on the strategical line of the Volturno that General Mack endeavoured, in 1799, to stop for a moment the march of the French General Championnett. That river everywhere forms a barrier difficult to cross."

STATE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The investigation which has now been made into the condition of the Great Eastern results in showing, that in consequence of the ship's bottom having been what in nautical parlance is termed "hogged" when lying at Southampton, it was by no means so foul as most people anticipated. About the water line and at the bow a quantity of green slimy matter was found; below that, and by no means very thickly studded, patches of a fringe-like seaweed only were seen, varying from one to three inches in length, and adhering very loosely. This at once upsets the idea that so many entertain as to the cleansing of her bottom causing an increase of two or three knots per hour in her speed. In fact, a most mistaken notion is but too prevalent about the Great Eastern's rate of sailing. She has already considerably exceeded what was expected of her by Mr. Brunel—viz., an average of 14 statute miles per hour, with which scale as a basis all her coal accommodations were framed. During the week a large number of men have been engaged cleaning her bottom and painting it, after which a coating of M'Innes' patent metallic composition was laid on. This is a preparation presenting a smooth and slippery surface to the water, and by lessening the friction it increases the speed. Of this it would take about two tons and a half. It was expected that these operations would all be concluded by to-day (Saturday). The ship appears to have lost none of her attractions, and the receipts per week may be set down at £500 clear. She will in all probability be removed from the gridiron on the 1st of October.—*Globe.*

METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—Reports have reached us of costly errors in re-forming the sewers a wrong level, but we have no certain information on the subject. The railway, it is expected, will absorb a million and a half of money at the least before it is opened for traffic. The heaviest part of the line is at King's-cross. Straightforward tunnelling, or even going round a corner at a sharp curve, with nothing, to all outward appearance, to guide you as to the spot at which you may come out, is simple and easy to those who understand the business; but such a complication as that at King's-cross seems thoroughly bewildering. At King's-cross there are two branch lines running up to the stations, one on the east, the other on the west side. Two lines run on a curve, the one from the west running in an easterly, the other from the east in a westerly direction; and they, therefore, cross each other something in the form of a letter X. At the point of the interruption the arch of the tunnel has in consequence to be continued. As the main tunnel is 28 feet 6 inches in width, and the branch lines about 14 feet, the necessity presents itself to combine in one arch at the point of junction two inches of a different radius. The brickwork of the tunnel is two feet three inches in thickness, and some idea of the extent of the work may be judged from the fact that 10,000 rocks are swallowed up to each yard formed as the tunnel advances.—*Builder.*

A LIFEBOAT FOR SELSEA.—A public meeting was held at the Town-hall, Chichester, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a lifeboat station at Selsea Bill; the Bishop of Chichester in the chair. His lordship in addressing the meeting drew attention to the frequent wrecks which took place in the vicinity of the Bill and on the coast of Blocklesmere bay, and particularly alluded to the loss of a vessel, with the whole of her crew, during the past spring. This part of the coast, his lordship said, had become noted of late for its numerous wrecks, and it became incumbent on those living in the neighbourhood to give the object of the meeting their most earnest support. Captain Ward, R.N., inspector of the lifeboats to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, next addressed the meeting, and gave a sketch of its progress and present position. Some benevolent members of the Society of Friends had presented £200 towards establishing a lifeboat at Selsea. £200 more would be required for the immediate establishment of the boat, and which the institution hoped to raise in the neighbourhood. The annual cost of the boat would be about £30. Captain Pilkington, R.N., believed the movement would be liberally supported in Chichester. He had letters from the Duke of Norfolk, the Rev. Mr. Phipps, rector of Selsea, and other gentlemen promising their support. He should move the first resolution, "That a lifeboat was necessary at Selsea, and pledging the meeting to assist the institution to carry out the desired object." General Oldfield seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Freeland, M.P., moved, and Mr. Henry seconded, the resolution:—"That a branch institution be formed," which was also carried unanimously, as was also a resolution for the formation of a central committee. A vote of thanks to the right rev. chairman and to Captain Ward, R.N., closed the proceedings.

THE DUCHESS D'ALBA.—The *Moniteur* pays the following tribute to the lamented sister of the Empress:—"The Duchess d'Alba has passed away at an early age. Her beauty, grace, and wit made her the arbiter of elegance, and the soul of all the *fetes* at Madrid, where she was called the Queen of the Salons. She made use of her empire to alleviate misfortune, to protect talent, and sometimes to excite noble and patriotic enthusiasm in that portion of the Spanish aristocracy in whom luxury had not yet obliterated the chivalrous virtues of their ancestors. The fatigue entailed on the Duchess by the illness of one of her children made the first inroad on her health. She was brought to Paris to have the best medical advice, but the malady had already gone so far as to defy all the resources of science. This lady, loaded with all the gifts of fortune, a happy mother, an adored daughter, the sister and intimate friend of Sovereigns, evinced in her last moments a strength of mind and a resignation worthy of her race. In the midst of the most acute sufferings she never lost her serenity nor even that meek sprightliness for which she was so remarkable. Her aim appeared to be to animate the hopes or rather the illusions of her mother, while the latter found the courage to conceal from her daughter the agony of her uneasiness. The duchess expired with a smile on her lips and in the arms of her mother, at the moment when the Empress, her sister, was just approaching the capital of the French African possessions."

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS.—The Dublin public have been amply gratified of late by the exhibition of the marvellous powers of the human voice which the Italian Opera displays, in musical achievement. The most impressive, and most permanent effects, however, which have been produced upon society by the agency of speech, are much more due to prosaic than to poetic development; and we would strongly recommend those who desire to cultivate the art of combining tastefulness of expression with solidity of diction, and grace of delivery, to attend the Messrs. Bell's illustrations of "Oratory and Orators," to be given at the Rotundo on this evening. Music fascinates the imagination; but language, pure and simple, appeals to the understanding. And let it be borne in mind that under the term "Oratory" is included all that relates to conviction, confutation, persuasion, illustration, and excitation, in the ordinary development of speech, as applied to the affairs of human life.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—A little after 12 o'clock this morning, (Sunday) a fire broke out at the ship-building yard of Messrs. Vernon & Son, Brunswick Dock. The extensive pattern rooms were completely destroyed, together with their valuable contents. Loss considerable.

WIFE MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—P. F. Curry, Esq., the borrough coroner, held an inquest on Thursday, on the body of Ann Neasham, aged 25 years, who was killed by her husband, Thomas Neasham, in Gomer-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday night. The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body of the deceased. On their return the following witnesses were called:—Margaret M'Adam deposed—I am a widow, and reside in a cellar, under No. 29 house, in Gomer-street. The deceased was my daughter-in-law. She and her husband both resided with me in the cellar. She occasionally got tipsy. They frequently quarrelled. About six o'clock on Tuesday evening last the went out together, the deceased being the worse for liquor. After eight o'clock they came home. She was then better as regards drink. The prisoner was sober. They both sat down, and she asked him for a piece of tobacco, and he said he had not got it. She said he had it, and she put her hand in his pocket and found it, saying she thought she had given it to him in the street. They then quarrelled. Thomas Neashan got up and struck her in the mouth with his hand. They had then a squabble. I said I would have no such work there, and if they did not go out I would fetch a policeman. I then went out to fetch one. I could not find an officer, and I then went to look for my other son, but I could not find him either. In about three quarters of an hour I returned home. I found a great crowd about the celler, and a coach at the door, and I believe the deceased was in it, but I am not sure. I never afterwards seen the deceased alive. Last night I saw the dead body. Mary Phillips deposed that she resided in Gomer-street. On Tuesday night the deceased came staggering up, and, catching her by the arm, asked to be taken to the dispensary, as she was dying. The deceased then fell down and witness fell over her. The deceased died almost immediately. Witness saw she was bleeding from the left breast, and she raised her up. Had known the deceased and her husband about two years and a-half. They often quarrelled, but never saw blows between them. They were addicted to drink. Anne Flaherty deposed that, while passing the door of the cellar where deceased lived, on Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, she heard a noise. She looked in and saw two persons on the floor, but could not tell who they were. Heard the woman exclaim, "Oh, you wretch, what have you done this for?" or something to that effect. Had no doubt the deceased was the woman. Inspector White said, from information he received, he went to the residence of the deceased, and there saw a pool of blood on the floor. Traced the blood from the floor to the place where the deceased was found. Mr. Superintendent Tomlinson repeated the evidence which he gave before the magistrates on the previous day. Mr. George Gill, surgeon, deposed—I am a surgeon. I was called to the deceased on Tuesday night. I found her lying on her back in the street, bleeding from a wound under the left breast. She died there and then. I have since made a *post mortem* examination of the body. I found a punctured wound in the heart. The external wound corresponded with the internal wound in the heart. The wound was in the right ventricle, and was the cause of death. The pericardium was quite filled with blood. A knife such as produced would be likely to produce such a wound. James Land, police constable 825, deposed that, on Tuesday evening, he was on duty in Gomer-street, and was called upon to remove a drunken woman. Saw the deceased lying upon the footpath. There were marks of blood upon her face, and a cut upon her lip. There was also a clot of blood upon her dress, and on looking more closely saw that she had been stabbed. He immediately went for Mr. Gill, surgeon, and returned with him. She was still breathing on their return, but died directly afterwards. The coroner, in summing up, said, apart from the strong character of the evidence itself, the prisoner had of his own accord admitted having stabbed the deceased. He then told the jury that, in order to return a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, they must be satisfied that, in stabbing his wife, he was actuated by malice, either direct or implied. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Thomas Neasham.

NICE AND HER NEW MASTER.—The following is a list of the advantages which have been accorded to Nice by the Emperor during his short stay there. One or two of the items have been already mentioned:—"1. The improvement of the road from the Var to the Col di Tenda, crossing through Nice, has been decided on. The road will be carried along the right bank of the torrent Paillon, and a bridge is to be constructed opposite the Place Napoleon. The total expense is estimated at 1,200,000f., of which the State will furnish one-third. 2. Exoneration from the payment of 50,000f., which the town was to have furnished for the purchase of the Imperial College. 3. The Emperor has ceded to the town of Nice for a prefecture, the Imperial palace which Victor Emmanuel has made over to the Civil List. This donation is estimated in value at 400,000f. The Emperor has also ceded to the town all the ground belonging to the Palace as far as the Place St. Dominique, to serve as the site for the construction of an Hotel-de-Ville and a building for the archives. 4. The Empress left a sum of 10,000f. for the Salles d'Asile. 5. Another large sum was left with the prefect for the poor. 6. The Emperor has ordered the survey for a road between Nice and Villefranche, as far as Saint Hospice. This road will form a part of the Imperial highway leading from Antibes to Genoa, between Nice and Beaulieu. The whole of these favours together represent a sum of nearly one million francs, for which Nice is indebted to the Imperial munificence. Add to the above the two millions which the embankment of the Var will cost, and which is to be defrayed by the State; also, two millions which will be expended in the formation and keeping in repair of the Imperial road from Nice to Barcelonnette by the valley of the Var; and another million to be paid by the State towards the works for the departmental roads, and it will be seen that the arrondissement of Nice will have been a very considerable gainer by the annexation."

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TRAIN.—One of the most diabolical acts ever perpetrated by a scoundrel was brought to light the other day at the assizes of the Bouches-du-Rhone. On the 29th of April last, the express train, coming from Marseilles, passed the station Berre at about midnight at full speed, and immediately afterwards suffered a violent shock, but was fortunately not thrown off the line. The driver stopped the engine as soon as possible, when it was discovered that two rails, two iron chairs, some old sleepers, and a large hammer had been laid on the rails. All kinds of conjectures were made as to the author of this atrocious act, which might have caused the death or horrible mutilation of hundreds of people, when a young man of 20, named Decome, who had been employed as a platelayer's assistant on the line, was found asleep, or feigning to be so, in a shed at some distance from the station in question. He could give no satisfactory account of himself, and the belief was that he had placed the obstacle on the line with the intention of overthrowing the train, and afterwards of robbing the luggage of the unfortunate passengers in the confusion that would ensue. He was therefore searched, and found to be provided with a bunch of 13 small keys fitted to open carpet-bags and trunks, a file, two knives (one of which was ground to answer as a screwdriver also), and some other articles used by thieves. At the trial he was accused not only of the villainous attempt above recited, but also of several robberies, and although he denied all the charges, and there were no witnesses to prove them positively, he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.—*Letter from Paris.*

A FLATTERING DISTINCTION.—A Naples letter has the following curious narration:—"The 1,500 convicts at Castellamare, taking advantage of the absence of the military, requested their liberty for one day. The officials, as you may well suppose, received this singular application with all sorts of restrictions; but, having no means of resisting the somewhat threatening supplications of the applicants, they hit upon the expedient of requiring each of them to give 'his word of honour' that he would return at night. Wonderful to relate, the convicts faithfully kept their word, and everyone returned, without having done injury to anybody during their short interval of liberty. A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, having some doubts as to the honourable intentions of these worthies, ordered his gardener to keep the gates closed and to be on his guard. 'It is altogether unnecessary, sir,' said the man, 'the convicts at Castellamare are murderers, but not thieves!' A flattering distinction, certainly."

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM.—The committee instituted in Brussels to study all questions relative to the duties to be performed by civilians in the national defence, has just issued its first circular, containing advice respecting the organisation of rifle clubs. The committee commence by suggesting the best mode of forming rifle clubs, and the different classes into which the members should be divided, remarking that no age should prevent a man who is inspired with a love for his country from enrolling himself in one of these classes, as men of property can powerfully assist the movement by their subscriptions and their influence; and therefore the committe appeals to the noble, the wealthy, and the influential to lend their assistance in the cause, observing that the more a person is elevated in the social scale, the more is he interested in the preservation of the independence of his country. The following portion of this circular appears the most important:—"Two things appear to prevent the formation of these clubs—the organisation of the shooting clubs, and the purchase of rifles. These difficulties ought not to stop any one from joining, for they can be easily removed. It is above all things necessary that such clubs should be formed, and we would willingly give counsel on the subject in due time and place with respect to their formation. As to rifles, there are different modes of procuring them. Those who have the means should procure them immediately; and there are armourers who will willingly engage to place at the disposition of these societies, and under their guarantee, a certain number of rifles, to be paid for by monthly payments, and the wealthy members will not fail to advance the means of arming these bodies; but should they not be able to procure more than ten or a dozen rifles only, they ought not to hesitate in commencing the work. Every month or week will see the number augment. If the villages do not possess sufficient resources to organise a club, several communities should unite together for the purpose." The committee then discuss the question of the best model of a rifle to adopt, and recommend that in use in Switzerland, and thus conclude their report:—"We pray the societies who may wish to form clubs to enter as soon as possible into relations with the central committee in the capital. We propose that they afterwards send their president or delegate to Brussels, to confer, in a general assembly, upon the interests and wants of the institution as to all that relates to armament and equipment, and to resolve all questions which may affect the future and the prosperity of rifle clubs."

THE LIBERATED NEAPOLITANS.—He must be a cold-blooded man who does not rejoice and sympathise with the Neapolitans in their newly-acquired liberties. The flags still wave from the windows as in the first days of rejoicing, and the streets are marked by an animation which they have not known for many a year. In fact, the nation has been dead and buried for a quarter of a century, and I can scarcely realise the scenes which mark its resurrection. Where one stood watching spies and policemen in plain clothes we now see the feathers of the Piedmontese riflemen or the red coats of the Garibaldini. Where once reigned a silence that chilled, and a suspicious glancing to the right and left which marked the amount of personal insecurity, men speak out boldly, discuss questions of high interest, and in the freest way, and chant in chorus in the public places in a style which would have filled every vacant prison in the city a few weeks since. What a moral change must all this produce in the character of the people!—for it was the priests and policemen who made them hypocrites and untruthful.—*Letter from Naples.*

THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA.—A Turin letter of the 18th says:—"The short despatch sent by General Fanti on the taking of Perugia states that the affair was a sanguinary one, and that the population fought with great ardour, women and even children taking part in the combat. The Sardinian army had but few killed, but General Fanti writes, "Our losses, though not numerous, are sensible,' and the number of the Piedmontese wounded was about 100. Among the killed of the latter army is Captain Meane; and among the killed on the Pontifical side Captain de Maistre, of the family of the celebrated Joseph de Maistre, author of 'Le Pape.' The loss of the Pontifical army was very great, as when the main body of it retired into the citadel, and closed the gates, the portions of it which were detached or in houses were cut to pieces. The general accorded the troops in the citadel five hours to capitulate; and as they had not done so at the end of that time he opened a terrible fire on the place, and kept it up until, after the lapse of two hours General Schmidt and his troops surrendered."

THE EMPEROR IN ALGIERS.—We take from an Algiers letter, in Friday's *Moniteur*, the following particulars of the Imperial visit to Algiers:—"The Emperor and Empress laid, on the morning of the 18th inst., the first stone of the magnificent boulevard, which is to run along the sea shore, and which, while it bestows a fine walk upon the city, will create an artery for future traffic. It is to be called the boulevard of the Empress. The ceremony of benediction was performed by Monseigneur Pave, the Bishop of Algiers, in the presence of all his clergy. An immense crowd of Frenchmen and natives had collected to witness the spectacle. In the course of the day their Majesties repaired to Arache, at the entrance to the plain of Mitidja, where a grand Arab festival was to take place. Here, under the direction of General Jusuf, contingents of Kabyle infantry and of horsemen from the three provinces, with all the aghas and caids at their head, were assembled to do homage to the Emperor. After a mock fight between the tribes, and after a display in which from nine to ten thousand horsemen galloped up and fired off their carbines as they approached the imperial tent; after a charge by twelve squadrons of Spahis riding like a whirlwind across the plain; after jousts, and an antelope hunt, an ostrich hunt, and sport with falcons; after the filing past of the Touaregs with their faces veiled, mounted on camels, and of the Chambaas who live in the far desert, the future carriers of our trade to and from the Soudan, all the goums, forming an immense line of battle, approached, with their muskets held aloft and banners displayed, the height on which the Emperor's tent was pitched. Then the chiefs in white burnous alighted from their horses, and came in a body to present the horse of Gaada, all caparisoned with gold, and to perform the act of submission to the sovereign of France. At this solemn moment, rendered so imposing by the warlike aspect of men who, after long contending against us in arms as enemies, were now subdued, the Emperor could not resist visible emotion. His Highness the Bey of Tunis was present at this important solemnity. In the evening the city gave a ball to their Majesties, at which the Emperor alone was present, the Empress being too much afflicted at the alarming state of her sister, the Duchess of Alba. On the following day, the 19th, there was a review of the troops from the three provinces, when the Bey of Tunis accompanied the Emperor and then took leave of him to return to Tunis. After the review the Emperor was going to the banquet given by the city of Algiers."

GREEK AND ARMENIAN LADIES.—Dr. Joseph Wolff, writing to all the Greek and Armenian ladies residing in England and throughout Asia, through the *John Bull*, says:—"My Dear Friends,—I am now about to do something which even the Church of Rome, with all her zeal, has ever neglected and never thought of. This is to bring about a union of heart and soul between Christian ladies in Asia and those in Europe. The Pontiff of Rome, as well as the Church of England, ever tried, and is still trying, to establish institutions for the education and improvement of Eastern men, but no one ever thought of establishing colleges for the education of ladies. My dear ladies, I here loudly and publicly, before the whole world confess that I feel the highest regard for the establishment of nunneries in Greece, Russia, and Mount Lebanon, and I was frequently edified by those who gave me the privilege of serving and conversing with them; but we are, after all, not called to live a monastic life, and though I have met frequently with enlightened and well-educated ladies in Greek, Armenian, and Maronite families, yet in general their education is neglected, except in such places as Constantinople and Athens. It is therefore my ardent desire to see in England and Scotland and Ireland, colleges established by Russian, Greek, and Armenian ladies, superintended by bishops and priests of their respective churches, in which they may be taught the doctrines of their respective churches, and European sciences, by well-educated ladies belonging to the church of England. I am sure that the family of Ralli, and other noble Greeks residing in London and Manchester, will be inflamed with the desire of seconding the proposal of him who though a Jew by birth, has been inspired by the grace of God with the desire of promoting the well-being and temporal as well as spiritual happiness of the female sex. For I am convinced that without trying and attempting to promote the improvement of the ladies in the East, no real benefit can accrue from any attempt to promote merely the education of the male sex."

GERMAN REFORMS.—The progress of reform in Germany is discussed at some length by the *Constitutionnel*, whose opinion on the subject may be gathered from the following extract:—"The Reformists of Coburg are certainly gaining ground. The idea of unity is gaining substance; the field of the political conflict is being more clearly marked out; the two great theories of federal union and political union are in presence. What we must now wait for is the effect which will be produced in high monarchial regions by the avowed declarations of the 5,000 members of the National Society. Letters from Frankfort say, among the deputies assembled at Coburg were the majority of the democratic party which played an active part in 1848-49. The same letters state that everybody in Gera any now admits that 'the German Sovereigns are called on to take these national manifestations into serious consideration;' but they add that the sovereigns, with the exception of those of Prussia and of the Duchy of Gotha, will make their delegates in the Diet propose measures tending to 'embarrass greatly, if not to suppress altogether, societies of which the doctrines are incompatible with the dynastic principle and with the order of things instituted in Germany by the constitutions and laws now in vigour.' It is not impossible that the German reform movement may long remain an isolated one, confined to a narrow space, and, so to speak without air, and without wide ramifications; it is not impossible that the terrors which periodically seize on German minds will overthrow the landmarks placed here and there by the defenders of popular principles. But what is difficult to imagine is that all these individual efforts, these patriotic accents, these political theories, which expand essentially, whatever may be said or whatever may be done to the political wants of the people, can be altogether lost.

THE PORT OF TOULON.—We have been accustomed to dwell so much upon the fortifications, arsenals, docks, and breakwater of Cherbourg, that we have permitted our attention to be distracted from what has been going on for some years past at Toulon, a place once well-known to that generation of naval officers which is fast passing away from among us. Toulon is all important to France. The Emperor of the French, in a late speech, compared the city of Marseilles to the olive branch, and Toulon as a sword at its side, ready to avenge any insult that might be offered to it coming from what quarter it would. We can take many a lesson from what is going on in this great Mediterranean port; and while not neglecting the instruction offered to us at Cherbourg, we should be equally alive to that which is offered to us in other quarters. We will allow the correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* to give the information which he has imparted to our French contemporary on the occasion of his visit during the late Imperial tour. He says that Toulon costs the Government as much as Lorient, Cherbourg, and Rochefort together, and as much as Brest, with any one of these ports added to it. It consumed, in 1859, 66,000 tons of coals. During the Italian war it received into its hospital of Saint Maudrier 5,000 wounded French soldiers, and 500 Austrian prisoners. In less than six months, 57 transports were loaded at this port with 35,000 tons of provisions, coals, and stores of all descriptions for the China expedition alone. Colbert, 200 years ago, bore testimony to the value of Toulon as a military station, by saying that in no part of France was so much dispatch and intelligence exhibited as there in the fitting out of warlike expeditions; and it still maintains its ancient reputation. All this may be well-known to our own Government, but we are quite sure it is new to the general public.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE FRENCH EMPRESS IN CORSICA.—During the stay in Corsica of the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Empress remained for a time alone in her carriage under a triumphal arch, as the military escort, composed of four of the Cent-Gardes, had gone on with the Emperor. Here an affecting incident is said to have occurred:—"Some hundreds of the peasants who had assembled formed a circle at a distance round the carriage, but her Majesty made a sign with her hand, and in a moment a compact mass was close around her. 'Do you come from far?' asked her Majesty in Italian, addressing one of them, 'Oh, yes, madame,' replied the man, who appeared astonished at the Sovereign speaking, and particularly in his own language. 'It is four days' journey, but we have all come, leaving only the women and the old behind us.' 'Oh, madame,' said another peasant, 'Why did you not bring the boy?' 'You love him, then, do you?' said the Empress. 'You would like to see him; if so, there he is,' and taking off a brooch which contained a portrait of the Prince Imperial, she held it out to them. A thousand hands were held out to seize it, and it was kissed by every one with the greatest delight. The scene was too much for the feelings of the Empress, who forgot the Sovereign in the mother, and when the Emperor returned she was lying back in the carriage, weeping at the remembrance of her absent child."

Correspondence.

MORE CORPORATE NEGLECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 22nd, 1860.

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of the Corporation to the disgraceful condition (through sheer neglect) in which the pathway along Burgh-quay wall is kept, particularly near Carlisle Bridge, where the flags are in some cases half buried in the earth, and in others have been either carried away or sunk out of sight.—Your obedient servant,

SOUTHSIDE.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sept. 22, 1860.

SIR,—As a parishioner of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, I hope you will allow me to state that I cannot agree with the assertions of your correspondent, "Another Parishioner." I venture to say that if a jury of architects were empanelled, the large majority would decide that the style and proportion of the cross on our church is in excellent harmony with the rest of the building.

I do not believe that many of the parishioners object to it; quite the contrary. We have, I trust, sufficient confidence in those under whose directions it was placed there, to know that it was not done without careful consideration.

It does strike me, sir, that under these letters which have appeared in your columns there lies concealed either the insidious shaft of the enemy endeavouring to foment discord amongst members of the Church; or the restless spirit of the idle, seeking to create some diversion for itself; or the impetuous zeal of the uninformed, so often turning to folly; or it may be the dishonest protest of the illiberal, seeking thus to assign a reason for backwardness in co-operation.

One thing is certain, that if these letters really do come from members of the Church, they betray a great want of gratitude towards those who have laboured so anxiously and untiredly for the welfare of this parish.

If, instead of intruding themselves and theirs thus before the public, the writers had made known their grievance to the minister and churchwardens, I feel confident they would have obtained complete satisfaction. This course I even now advise them to adopt.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ONE WHO IS SATISFIED.

MOB PROCESSIONS—THE CONSTABULARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Carnew, 21st Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Kennedy's letter, inserted in your paper of the 18th, lets us into some new and most important facts. Among these is his statement that he held a preliminary investigation on the 6th August, in the police-barrack at Carnew, assisted by Mr. Boyce, J.P., when, as he adds, "all the leading facts were elicited upon oath." Now, I positively deny that this could be the case; and for this very obvious reason, that my charges were not then preferred, nor were they so for at least two days after that investigation. But does he not impugn the character of the three magistrates who afterwards sat in court to try the persons he had summoned when he states, "they pronounced an opinion in direct opposition to Mr. Moore's mere assertion?" And yet these magistrates never even heard my assertion, much less my charges or my proofs, nor have they to this present hour.

Mr. Kennedy then adds, "I assure you I have not heard, directly or indirectly, of any complaint about the conduct of police except from the Rev. Mr. Moore." Of course not, when he only examined the police themselves, at his private investigation held in their own barracks; and yet he tells the public that he "thoroughly and fairly investigated the whole matter." But, observe! he admits he heard from me complainants; and, yet, he never called on me to come forward and substantiate these complaints. This I will now do, in order that the public may see whether I had cause to complain or not. In doing this, I must promise that I never brought any charge whatever against the police at Carnew as a body; but only against Constable Lynch, who is in charge of the force here.

In order to make matters plain, I must state that, on the 14th July last, the band in question played through the street, followed by a few persons, chiefly women and children. On this occasion there was no disapprobation expressed or felt by the Protestants; but, immediately after, the Roman Catholic party constantly stated that this was done, and would be repeated, "to show the b——y Protestants that the town was their own." As soon as I discovered the impression which such statements had made upon the minds of the Protestants, and knowing well their determination to resist when thus taunted, I went, accompanied by another gentleman, to Constable Lynch, and told him all this; and, in order to strengthen his hands, I offered to go with him to Mr. Boyce, the magistrate of this town, and make affidavit to this effect. But he refused; and I left him, stating I would hold him responsible for the consequences, as one word from him would have prevented the band from playing. Instead of preventing, he rather encouraged them; for, on the day previous to the memorable 4th, he was overheard talking to some of the bandsmen, when they asked him, "might they go forward?" He replied, "Yes, if you are prepared." And so, on the next evening, the band played for nearly one hour, at the end of the town, close to the barracks, until a mob, to the number of 300, as Lynch himself swore, came in from the country, evidencing that they had been previously noticed; and then the band proceeded up the town accompanied by the mob, and it was on their returning that the Protestants rushed out upon them, which, when I perceived, I ran out, and then charged Lynch with not having done as he ought to prevent this collision; and I also stated that I believed he acted as he did because he was a Roman Catholic, and would not act against those of his own persuasion. I am prepared to prove he said after this, "I could not stop the band without offending the Roman Catholics;" and, also, that he "feared, had the collision taken place, half the town would have been burned."

I now appeal to the public to say whether I have not been justified in stating that Mr. Kennedy never did, and never could have thoroughly and fairly investigated the matter; as also that I was justified in saying, I considered, from what I knew and heard of Constable Lynch, that he was not fit to have charge of men.—I am, dear sir, your truly obliged,

W. C. MOORE.

Sporting.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES.

Entries for the Louth Stakes of 100 sovs., 3 miles across the country.—Fair Saint, Thomastown, Little Bob, Hewcourt, Fairplay, Pelisser, Black Jack, Vagrant, Wee Nell, Mont Blanc.

Ardee Plate—Fairplay, Coopers Hill, Canary, Tickle Toby. Second entry at 2 sovs. each, to be made on the course the day before the race.

ACCIDENT AT THE ULSTER RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Friday, a young lad, named John Howey, who was employed at the Ulster Railway terminus, was caught between the buffers of two waggons, and was crushed so severely that it was found necessary to remove him to the General Hospital, where he remains under treatment.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE HELMSHORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. Butterfield, confectioner, Barrowfield, expired in Manchester Infirmary on Wednesday night, from injuries received in the terrible railway accident at Helmshore on the morning of the 4th inst.

DEADLY DOINGS.—Two fatal occurrences took place, as we learn, in the watering village at Bundoran, last week. A man went into a sailor's shop, and after some time, whether they had a dispute or not, the sailor struck him a blow with his hammer, from which blow the man died, as we are informed, next day. Two other men were mowing in a field, and one of them struck the other with the scythe from which he died. The sailor is said to be insane.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.—A letter, dated St. Petersburg, the 20th, says:—The first locomotive went over the section of the railway from Dunabourg to Wilna two days ago, and on the following day, the commission charged to verify the state of the line for the passage of the Emperor, effected the same journey of 170 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) in six hours, and found that all the works were in good condition. An uninterrupted line is now finished from St. Petersburg to a length of 703 kilometres, and before the end of October there will be at work 500 kilometres from St Petersburg to Dunabourg, and 90 kilometres from Kowna to the Prussian frontier.

SALEM CHAPEL, KILMAINHAM.—A very interesting meeting, for "praise, prayer, and the preaching, of the Word," was held in the above house of worship, on last Tuesday evening, upon which the Rev. John Hall, preached an effective and impressive sermon. This special service has been originated for the benefit of the inhabitants of the populous districts of Kilmainham, Inchicore, and the surrounding neighbourhood. We understand Mr. Hall will preach again on to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and all who can should take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE INVERNESS AND ROSS-SHIRE RAILWAY.—The northern capital presented a gay scene of festivity on Wednesday, on the occasion of cutting the first sod of the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway. This line, for which an act was obtained in last session of parliament, forms another stage of the railway system northwards. It extends from Inverness to Invergordon, the whole length being 31 miles. Operations have already been commenced at the bridges and heavier portions of the work, and a service bridge has been constructed across the Ness, preparatory to the erection of a permanent iron-girder bridge. The spot selected for the formal cutting of the first sod is a field on the north of the Ness, in that part of the town known by the name of Merkinch. It was arranged that a procession should be formed in the Royal Academy Park, and here the various bodies composing it assembled at two p.m. About half-past two the procession was formed. The lady who was to be the chief performer in the important ceremony, Mrs. Matheson, of Ardross, drove into the park shortly after the procession entered. She was accompanied by Macleod of Macleod and Miss Macleod. The party having alighted, the Rev. Dr. Macdonald offered up an appropriate prayer, and invoked a blessing on the undertaking. Mr. Mitchell, the engineer, then presented the spade, bearing the following inscription:—"Inverness and Ross-shire Railway—Presented by the directors of the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway to Mr. Matheson, of Ardross and Lochalsh, on the occasion of cutting the first turf of this undertaking. Inverness, Sept. 19, 1860. Joseph Mitchell, Esq., Inverness, engineer; George Meikin, Esq., Birkenhead, contractor." Mrs. Matheson wielded the spade most dexterously, and placed four pieces of turf, already loosened, into the elegant mahogany wheelbarrow. She then wheeled the barrow along a plank, and turned out the contents on the bank, amid loud cheers, which were renewed with still greater volume when the lady-navvie placed herself between the shafts of the barrow and drew it backwards. Mr. Matheson, M.P., proposed three cheers for the railway, which were given with right good will, as were also cheers for Mrs. Matheson, the contractor, and the engineer. A dinner took place in the evening in the Station Hotel; Mr. Matheson, M.P., presiding, and Mr. Mackintosh, of Raigmore, officiating as croupier. Nearly 100 gentlemen were present, and a very happy evening was spent. Among other toasts given were—"Success to the Inverness and Ross-shire Railway," "Success to the Inverness and Nairn and Junction Lines," "Success to the Projected Inverness and Perth Railway," all of which were received with acclamation. The terms in which the prospects of the new line were spoken of were most encouraging, and the several speakers referred to the prosperity of the lines north of Aberdeen with justifiable satisfaction, one of them yielding a dividend of 7 per cent., another, in the second year of its existence, returning 4½ per cent., and the Inverness and Nairn Railway having secured a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, with participation in future profits

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, the Rev. J. D Smith, Minister of the Congregational Church, Kingstown, held his usual afternoon service on board the steamship Telegraph, which was lying in front of the jetty. A very large and respectable audience was present, and a considerable number of seafaring men availed themselves of the opportunity it afforded to them of attending Divine worship. The most profound attention was paid by all present, amongst whom were persons of various denominations, to the earnest admonitions of this evangelical preacher.

The third of the new steamers built for the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, the Connaught, is expected to arrive at Kingstown in the course of this afternoon.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse has lately purchased a magnificent new yacht, the Titania, a schooner of one hundred and eighty tons burthen, she is now lying at Crookhaven.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, the 22nd inst., £6 9s 7d; total amount received from the commencement, £74 6s 3d; total number of depositors, 235.

KINGSTOWN POLICE COURT.

About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A man named Patrick Gyles, Blackrock, labourer was brought up in custody of Police-constable 105 F, and charged by him with being drunk in Lower George's-street on the previous evening.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, in default of payment of a fine of one shilling.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 6d to 5s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce) 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz, large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½d per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 7½d to 8½d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles, scarce, 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton

CORK PIPE WATER COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the above committee was held on Friday—the Mayor presiding. Week's expenses £84 16s 10d. Debt due to bank, £3,413 2s 10d.

Mr. Bernard Sheehan said he wanted to make a remark on the attention of some of them humbug committees. Wasn't it too bad, that when that elegant, talented gentleman, the Recorder, held a court the other day to fiat the presentments, the was left alone with no one there but the Town Clerk. That was a great shame—(hear, hear)—for a parcel of humbugs, after getting themselves put on committees to neglect the business. Within the past few years the officers' salaries had been "riz" fully 100 per cent., and why didn't that nice man, the Recorder, get a "rise" too? (Hear and laughter.)

Mr. Humphries (treasurer)—Unfortunately the act does not allow you to do it.

Mr. Sheehan was sorry to hear it, because the Recorder was an elegant gentleman. (Hear and laughter.)—Adjourned.—*Constitution.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Mr. Thomas Cotterill, of Birmingham—The will, with seven codicils, of the late Mr. Thomas Cotterill, of the town of Birmingham, who died in London on the 12th of last month, at the age of 81, was proved in the principal Court of Probate, on the 12th of the present month, by three of the executors, Mr. William Scholefield, M.P. for Birmingham, who is the testator's nephew, and Messrs. Thomas Samuel Girdler, and Daniel Bell, jun., both of London. The deceased possessed a very large fortune, the personality, together with foreign securities, amounting to £1,100,000. This immense mass of acquired wealth he has bequeathed among the different members of his family, with the exception of some legacies and annuities to his executors and trustees, personal friends, and others, and of charitable bequests to the amount of £5,000, which he has left to various institutions in Birmingham, and a sum of £2,300 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards the extinction of the national debt.—The late Sophia, Duchess of Cleveland, wife of Henry, Duke and Marquis of Cleveland, K.G., and daughter of the fourth Earl of Poulett, who died at the family seat at Raby Castle, Durham, last year, had not made any disposition of the property she possessed in her own right; it therefore devolved upon the duke, her husband, to administer thereto, before he could legally take possession of her grace's property and effects. Letters of administration were accordingly granted to the duke by her Majesty's Court of Probate so recently as the 20th of August last. Colonel Pack, C.B.—His will, bearing date the 23rd of January, 1855, was proved in London on the 15th of September by his brother, Captain Denis William Pack Beresford, the acting executor (his brother the captain acquired this name on succeeding to the estates by the will of Viscount Beresford). The colonel's personal property was sworn under £9,000, which, together with his real estates, situate in England, Wales, and Ireland, he has bequeathed to his wife for her life; he has also left her an annuity of £400 charged upon the estates which he derived under the will of his mother, the late Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Louisa de la Poer Beresford Reynell, daughter of the first Marquis of Waterford. Her ladyship was twice married, and survived her late husband, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart., K.C.B., who died in 1848. The deceased colonel has left his own acquired estates, upon the decease of his lady, amongst his daughters, the colonel having no male issue. This gallant officer died on the 17th of August last, at the early age of 43.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE CASE OF SHOOTING A MAN IN A SHOOTING GALLERY.—On Thursday, Daniel Lorinan, the keeper of the shooting gallery in Murray-street, Liverpool, was brought up from jail, on remand, charged with shooting William Gittens, in his (the prisoner's) shooting gallery, on Sunday morning last. The prisoner and prosecutor had been drinking from one place to another the whole of Saturday night. They went, along with a man named Murray, whom they fell in with on Sunday morning, into the shooting gallery, where whiskey is illegally sold. A dispute arose about payment, when, as alleged by Gittens, the prisoner wilfully shot at him, the ballet passing through his hat, wounding his head, and lodging in the ceiling of the room. In cross-examination, the prosecutor swore positively that he and the prisoner were not firing with caps at each other; that he never had a pistol in his hand at all on the occasion. Allen Murray deposed that he was a draper's assistant, and had come to Liverpool on Sunday morning by the Princess Royal, from Glasgow. He met with the prosecutor and prisoner at a barber's shop, and went with them to the shooting gallery. The prisoner was very nearly drunk, and the prosecutor was advanced in liquor. He (witness) was perfectly sober. On getting into the shooting gallery the prosecutor took a pistol from a hook, capped it, and presented it at him, and said, "I will show you how to blow the roof off a hat," and fired the cap at him; he repeated this. The prisoner got a pistol, and he and prosecutor began to fire at each other with caps. The prisoner charged his pistol and fired, and blood flowed from the prosecutor's head, upon which the prisoner exclaimed, "Good God! I hope I have not injured you." He (witness) said "Don't make a noise about it, I will go to the druggist's along with you," and he did go. On seeing a report of the circumstances in the newspapers, he immediately offered to come forward and give evidence. The whole matter, and the misfortune resulting, arose out of a lark. Mr. Raffles said he should not send the case for trial for malicious shooting, but he was of opinion that an assault had been proved, and should order the prisoner to pay £5, or in default, to go to jail for two months.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The medical officers of the army, after a long struggle, which indeed might have been unsuccessful but that the army wanted surgeons, obtained the recognition of their demands. The surgeons in the navy have been equally fortunate in obtaining Parliamentary declarations of their rights—in practice there is a long interval, we are told, between the platform on which they are supposed to stand and the planks they actually occupy. Our strange island spirit is never so strongly displayed as in reference to the civil departments of the service. If the civil departments require too much, as surely there are other departments which would give them too little. The English army was about the last force of European States to which either surgeons, commissaries, or civil departments were regularly attached; and as late as 1808 we find Sir Arthur Wellesley in great perplexity, because there was an indisposition to give the commissariat officers he required in Spain from the Irish establishment either commissions or half-pay. There are old officers still alive who would prefer the hospital assistants of the last century to the highly educated military surgeons of the present day; but, on the whole, there has been a fair spirit exhibited very recently in the case of military surgeons, which is in contrast to the disposition entertained in high quarters towards their brethren in the sister service, and we think that substantially they occupy a position to which they are entitled, and which is not below their merits. That some small reforms may be needed we do not deny, and we shall therefore point out a little matter which may easily be redressed, as it ought to be.

NEW ZEALAND.—We fear that the state of affairs in New Zealand will render it necessary to despatch another regiment to that colony. The 2d battalion of the 14th which sailed about a fortnight since, had been under orders before intelligence of the disturbances reached this country, being intended to relieve the 65th Regiment, whose period of colonial service had more than expired. Although the battalion might do very well for ordinary service, yet it is only two years in existence, and we fear that a regiment so young is not very well calculated to contend with enemies so formidable as the rebels have unfortunately proved themselves to be, and a seasoned regiment from India or from home, would be invaluable to the interests of the colony, which would be most seriously affected by anything like a prolonged contest.

SELF-MOVING VELOCIPEDES AND CARS.—A carriage propelled by neither steam nor gas, but by the simplest screw imaginable, has recently been beheld in Paris, going with such amazing swiftness as to leave far behind the four-in-hand carriages of the Jockey Club, which endeavoured in vain to keep up with it. The inventor is said to be a poor man, who has constructed the vehicle entirely himself.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Sept. 20th, 1860.—Late on Sunday night, a young man rushed past the porter's lodge into the court yard at the back of the Tuileries, shouting with a loud voice, "Follow me my invincible soldiers!" "Follow your Emperor, the Emperor of all the earth!" "Let us march to the conquest of the earth!" He then attempted to enter one of the doors of the Palace, but was secured by the guard after some difficulty. Upon inquiry it was found he was a cabinet-maker, who is out of his mind. He has been lodged in a lunatic asylum.

During Meyerbeer's short *sejour* in Paris he succeeded in making arrangements with the directors of the Grand Opera, for the production of his new opera, "L'Africaine." It is new to the public, though composed ten years ago. From what I hear of its merits it is likely to prove one of his best compositions, and to surpass even the "Prophete" in grandeur.

There is a panorama exhibiting just now in the Champs Elysees of the taking of the Malakoff and siege of Sebastopol. As a work of art it is really wonderful; it is on a very large scale; all the figures are life size; the perspective is beautifully managed, and the sea and harbour of Sebastopol are so perfect, one can scarcely realise to one's mind that it is only a painting. But now comes the chief characteristic of the piece, and the one that I suppose pleases the French public the most,—namely, the total absence of the British army! Not a red coat is to be seen before Sebastopol, with the exception of poor Lord Raglan, who is represented as a slight young man, attended by only one officer and conversing with a French general, who is explaining all about the siege to them!! It is really unaccountable how such a first-rate artist as Mons. Langlois' could have produced a piece so faulty in its details. The new Zoological Garden which has been formed by the Imperial Acclimatising Society, in the "Bois du Boulogne," is now finished and will be opened to the public after the return of the Emperor to St. Cloud.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Friday Evening.—In military circles here the break-down of Lamoriciere, as a strategist, is of course felt to be a slur on French generalship, but a far more important conclusion is drawn from the victories of Cialdini. It is now known that the numerical preponderance of men was on the side of the Austro-Papal army engaged in front of Ancona, and out of the 15,000 men who battled with the Italian forces in front (and by a sortie in rear) the vast majority were seasoned and well pipe-clayed Austrian troops, whom it is the fashion to think an overmatch for the native soldiers of the Peninsula. This delusion has lasted long enough, and in any speculative reasoning as to what may occur in a contest against Austria beyond the Po and Mincio it may be well to take the late encounter into fair consideration. It is the moral energy of an army, as Napoleon repeatedly declared, that ensures a triumph over mere physical machinery, and it requires no great sagacity to foresee that an army of 200,000 Italians under the present excitement, should be fully a match (and something more) for an equal amount of Croat, Bohemian, and other heterogeneous elements in a fair field.

We are without any fresh intelligence worth notice from Italy. The Florentines are busy in anticipating the selection of their city for the future capital of the United Kingdom. It is pretty certain that if Naples, Rome, Turin, Genoa, or Milan had no vote on the point, their first suffrage, of course, would be in their own favour, but the second choice of each and all would be sure to fall on Florence. Rome is objectionable on a variety of grounds.

The treason of Monsignor Berardi's brother is likely to have disastrous consequences to the prelate, whom Antonelli had raised from being a lawyer's clerk to the post of Under-Secretary of State, simply because he was, like himself, a native of that nest of banditti at the fag end of the Pontine Marches. A cardinal's hat which was in prospect now becomes an evanescent vision.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Friday evening:—

There is no news from Italy to-day. The wires between Rome and Turin are said to have been cut, and the papers and letters contain as yet no details on the battle of Ancona. The fall of that last stronghold of the Papacy is looked upon as inevitable, but it may be delayed for some time, if it be true (as asserted by the Italian papers) that the Piedmontese will not expose the inhabitants to the danger of a bombardment, which, though directed against the citadel must inflict great damage upon the city. It is hard to understand how the telegraph wires can be cut unless some portion of the Papal army occupies a position between the Piedmontese forces and Turin. Now, we know this is not the case; as the Papal army has ceased to exist, and it is easier to believe in the suppression of news by the French Government than in the possibility of the Piedmontese army having cut off their means of communication with Turin.

The most important fact in connection with Italy is the determined hostility between the Piedmontese Government and Garibaldi. The Turin official *Gazette* denies that any correspondence has taken place between Garibaldi and the King. On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel* asserts that Count Trecchi left the capital for Naples on the 18th inst., taking with him the King's reply to Garibaldi's letter:—

"This reply (says the *Constitutionnel*) was written without consulting the ministers, since it touched on questions which concern them personally. Victor Emmanuel therein speaks the language of a Sovereign who has good reason to feel offended both as a man and a King. After alluding to the uniform resistance which he has ever opposed to the suggestions and influence of foreign Powers, even when they were threatening, he declares that he is still less inclined to yield to such extraordinary pretensions proceeding from a man whom success appears to have led astray. No one can tell what effect the Royal answer will produce. If Garibaldi persists in his projects, and makes an attack on Rome while the Pope and the French still remain there, the King's Government will resist, in concert with his Majesty's allies, whatever may be the issue. King Victor Emmanuel has put himself at the head of the Italian movement to overawe and avoid revolution, not to second it. Telegraphic communications are still interrupted between Turin and Naples, which causes a most annoying delay in the arrival of news at this important conjuncture. The Neapolitan army is almost entirely broken up, the Dictator having left every man free to quit the service if he pleased. The great majority have consequently returned to their homes. In Sicily the executive power has passed successively from the Dictator Garibaldi to the pro-Dictator Depretis, and to the vice pro-Dictator Paterni. It is now said that Depretis, being thwarted in his desire for immediate annexation, has resigned, and thinks of returning to Turin. General Schmidt has arrived here attended by a strong escort of Gendarmes. He was taken to the Feder Hotel, where the populace are at this moment hooting him to their heart's content. It is thought that he will be lodged in the citadel. Mgr. Bella has changed his mind, and in place of going to Munich, has left for Venice; a gentleman attached to the Ministry of the Interior accompanied him as far as Peschiera."

The evening papers state that the Emperor will arrive at St. Cloud to-morrow evening.

A report prevailed last night that there had been a great fall at the Vienna Bourse, in consequence of the publication of a manifesto announcing the intention of Austria to send an army to the assistance of the Pope. The first part of this intelligence was perfectly true. There was a very heavy fall at Vienna, but the cause has not as yet been ascertained. The *Pays* publishes the following on the subject in its latest news:—

"Several papers have spoken of a protest of Austria against the events now taking place in the Papal States. We are enabled to affirm that Austria has issued no protest; but it is beyond question that she has sent a circular to her representatives abroad with reference to the entrance of the Piedmontese forces on the Papal territory."

It is stated that Cavalier Nigra, the Piedmontese Ambassador, leaves Paris to-day for Turin.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following very lame story with regard to the alleged attempt against the Emperor's life at Toulon:—

"An ex-letter carrier, named Burle, a crack-brained fellow, made, more than ten years ago, a frantic propagandism in favour of Napoleon, both as President and Emperor. Notwithstanding his zeal for his Majesty, the Post-office authorities dismissed him, because he neglected his duty to occupy himself with politics. He, however, obtained relief from the Emperor's privy purse, and, by means of petitions, he succeeded in inducing his Majesty to act by procuration as god-father to one of his children. This man, on the passage of the Emperor at Toulon, attempted to approach his Majesty to attract attention, but not succeeding, he had recourse to the singular expedient of firing a pistol in the air. This was at the moment at which the Emperor and Empress were passing before the trades corporation and the deputations of the communes assembled in the aggrandised part of Toulon. At first the belief was that an attempt had been made on his Majesty's life; but when the police recognised the man, whom they immediately arrested, they contented themselves with giving him a few cuffs, and let him go. If they had put him in prison they would have inflicted a cruel punishment on him, for they would have prevented him from seeing the Sovereign for whom he entertains frantic adoration."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* is evidently much better informed on the subject of the armaments of our volunteers than the evil-intentioned English press. Truth, which all French semi-official prints make the object of their special worship, induces the *Moniteur de l'Armee* to inform its readers that the volunteers, not content with the rifle, mean to adopt an engine of warfare which was very formidable upwards of 2,000 years ago. It says:—

"The bellicose ardour of our neighbours on the other side the channel does not appear ready to calm itself down. It would seem that, independently of the corps of volunteers exercised in rifle shooting, others are about to be armed with another kind of weapon called a *catapulta*. The Model of this curious engine of warfare, which has been brought to us from London, is formed of two branches of thick iron wire, fixed into a wooden handle and bent into a semi-circle, at the two extremities of which are fixed the two cords of a real sling, in elastic Indiarubber tissue. In the centre of these cords is a small pocket, in which a ball of large calibre is readily placed, and it is this projectile which these new defenders of British independence exercise themselves in throwing to a distance of from 200 to 300 yards. We doubt whether this weapon will be ever found able enough to contend with against regular troops."

AUSTRIA.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—

"Austria, on her side, far from attacking, is preparing means of defence. She feels herself vulnerable on too many points, and is apprehensive that the great naval resources now at the disposal of her enemies may be employed to land Garibaldi's troops in Dalmatia, and thus cause popular movements which would easily spread thence to Hungary. It would be a great mistake to suppose that much pity for the King of Naples is felt at Vienna. They have too many troubles of their own to think much of other people's. The number of soldiers in Venetia does not yet amount to 150,000, but it soon will. Dalmatia, Croatia, and Illyria require 50,000 more. When we remember that, in addition to all these troops, Austria is compelled to keep on the side of Germany, where the absent are always in the wrong, a rather imposing force against Prussia, her dangerous friends that she has to keep down in Hungary, &c., it is evident that the Court of Vienna has little inducement to take any step that might lead to a general conflagration. It will be enough for her to hold her own, if the Italians should give the signal. Austria still hopes that in such a case Europe, abjuring the principle of non-intervention, would impose her will on the Italians, thus preventing the Italian revolution from obtaining its object in Venetia and disturbing the whole continent. Relying on her diplomacy more than on her arms, Austria is labouring to bring about this general understanding."

The *Times* correspondent in Vienna writes as follows of various rumours relating to Austria:—

"In several of the French and Prussian papers it is asserted that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied to Warsaw by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, but the statement is incorrect. It is now definitively settled that Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rechberg, and Baron Schleinitz shall meet in the capital of the kingdom of Poland, but the day on which they are to do so is not yet fixed. The reconciliation between Russia and Austria must be complete, for two or three days since the Emperor Alexander informed the Emperor Francis Joseph that, when the *accouchement* of the Empress of Russia was over, he should be most happy to have an interview with him. The state of affairs in Austria being extremely critical, the Russian monarch has requested the Emperor Francis Joseph to suit his own convenience in respect to the time of their meeting. The estrangement between the St. Petersburg and Paris Governments dates from the day on which the Emperor of the French refused to permit his fleet to co-operate with that of Russia, "in order to prevent an invasion of the kingdom of Naples." It need hardly be said that by the words "kingdom of Naples" only the continental possessions of Francis II. were meant. Some time before there was any positive estrangement between Russia and France there was a coolness, as Prince Gortschakoff suspected that French agents were agitating in the kingdom of Poland. On comparing notes with Baron Schleinitz, the Russian Minister had reason to believe that his suspicions were well founded, for he learned that the state of public feeling in the Grand Duchy of Posen was much less satisfactory than it had been. The "natural boundary" doctrine, now so much in vogue in France, is so exceedingly distasteful to Prussia that she will hardly refuse to become a party to a treaty of defence, should one be proposed by Russia and Austria. On the 12th inst. M. de Balabine received instructions from St. Petersburg to thank the Emperor of Austria, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, for the compliment paid to him (the Czar) on the preceeding day. Cabinet messengers are continually coming and going between this city and St. Petersburg, and two or three days ago a nephew of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs brought M. de Balabine a bagfull of despatches."

AUSTRIAN AND PAPAL GOVERNMENT IN ITALY.

The following proclamation from the committee formed in the Marches and Umbria, in favour of freedom, ran as follows:—

"Inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches! For a year past we have all loudly protested against the Pope's Government. The time past has been gloomy for you who remain on our native soil, and also for us who have lingered in exile. That period will ever be to us a painful reminiscence. From the Alps to Etna the Italian flag surrounds you on all sides, and liberated Italy offers you the hand of brotherhood. Rise, then, and let the cry which has been so long stifled in your breast now echo through our mountains, and announce to your oppressed brethren that another tyranny has fallen and disappeared; and that the resurrection of another people will soon be realised. Europe has at last pronounced her judgment on the temporal power of the Pope, and the balance of Divine justice inclines on the side of popular rights, which have long been trodden under foot. Let us, then, cease to be the helots of the Court of Rome. Rise! The hatred and fury of a people resolute to shake off the chains of a long continued servitude are fearful and irresistible, and your arms, blessed by the angel of liberty, will be the ministers of your holy and national vengeance. We shall be united in the struggle. God and the world will be with us. 'Viva Italia!' 'Viva Vittorie Emmanuele!'"

ITALY.

Advices from Turin state that General Schmidt has been allowed to leave for Switzerland, on giving his word never to bear arms against Italy again. He was accompanied to the frontier by an officer of *gendarmerie*.

M. Depretis has withdrawn the resignation he had tendered to Garibaldi, and has returned to Sicily.

Eight hundred Swiss made prisoners at Perugia, of which number 41 are officers, have arrived at Genoa. They will be lodged in Fort Spacola.

The *Patrie* publishes the following account of the battle before Ancona:—

"General Lamoriciere, who commanded the first corps, was joined at Macerata on the morning of the 17th by General Pimodan. He decided that on the morrow he would attack the Piedmontese lines, which intercepted his route, and throw himself and army into Ancona.

"The attack was made on the morning of the 18th, when a terrible combat ensued. The two armies showed equal courage, and both sides suffered considerable loss.

"The Piedmontese lines were formidably placed, and the Pontifical troops could not force them. Three times they attacked the position and three times they were driven back. On the third attack General Pimodan was hit in two or three places, and carried away dying.

"General Lamoriciere, at the head of a small column, succeeded in traversing the enemy's army, gained the mountains, and entered Ancona.

"General Pimodan died from his wounds in the night between the 18th and 19th.

"The town of Ancona, despite the courage of General Lamoriciere and his little army, being invested by land and sea, is inevitably lost. It is said that the Sardinian army, which has just obtained a decided advantage, intends, with a view to sparing the citizens of Ancona, to keep up a strict blockade, and oblige the garrison to surrender."

HUNGARY.

A letter from Vienna says:—"A number of incendiary proclamations calling the people to arms, have been introduced into Hungary from Bucharest; and others recommending the refusal to pay taxes, in order, no doubt, to force the Government to have recourse to rigorous acts, and so augment the agitation, have also of late been widely circulated. But the Government is aware of these proceedings, and is about to adopt measures to prevent them from producing any bad effects. It intends first of all to place on a war footing all the regiments in garrison in Hungary, and if that does not suffice to take other steps."

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated 18th inst says:—

"On Sunday, 10th instant, the first locomotive engine went over the section of the railway from Dunabourg to Vilna; on the morrow the commission charged to inspect the line for the passage of the Emperor went over the distance (170 kilometres) in six hours, and reported the good condition of the works.

"There is now a line of railway without interruption, excepting a bridge at Dunabourg, 703 kilometres in length, starting from St. Petersburg.

"Before the end of October there will be 500 kilometres open to traffic from St. Petersburg to Dunabourg, and 90 kilometres from Kowno to the Prussian frontier—altogether 590 kilometres on the road to Prussia."

PUNJAUB.

The following is an extract from the report of the directors, to be submitted at the meeting on Tuesday next:—

"In the month of March last the proprietors were made aware that the earthworks from Lahore to Umritsir had been finished for £150 per mile—that the permanent way for this section had been placed along the line—that the iron work had been conveyed by native contractors at a moderate rate—that the Lahore station, buildings, warehouses, and workshops, had been sanctioned by Government, and were in progress—that the piers of the bridges in this section were ready to receive the iron girder—that the delivery of deodar sleepers was ample and regular—that the works from Lahore to Mooltan were being proceeded with—that rolling stock and other appliances had left England—and that there was every prospect of the railway being completed at a very moderate cost. Since the above date 30 ships have been despatched with 14,966 tons of railway materials and rolling stock; and four vessels are now loading with 2,400 tons of similar freight.

"Lahore to Umritsir, 32 Miles.—The ballasting and laying of permanent way are proceeding as rapidly as local circumstances admit, and the arrival of the iron girders, after encountering considerable difficulty from the rapid rise of the river Sutlej, will enable the only two bridges on this section of the railway to be speedily completed. The local authorities having supplied the necessary information regarding the culverts required for the irrigation of the district, and the proper drawings having been prepared, no further delay will take place in respect to this important portion of the work. The various works connected with the terminal and road stations, together with the engine-repairing and other workshops, are being rapidly proceeded with. The locomotives for working this section of the railway have been safely landed at Kurrachee, and arrangements are in progress for conveying them up the Indus; and the superintendent of the carriage-building department is actively engaged in preparing the necessary carriages and waggons.

"Lahore to Mooltan, 218 Miles.—The earthworks throughout the entire line are in a forward state, with the exception of one district, between the 80th and 89th mile from Lahore, where the scarcity of labour and the great distance from water have caused delay in the execution of this portion of the work. Large quantities of permanent way material and ballast have been deposited along the line. The sites for the several stations are being prepared, and bungalows for the accommodation of the railway staff are being completed at various points on the route. Wells are also being sunk at convenient distances, and bricks burnt for the construction of the necessary tanks at the watering stations. The small amount of brickwork required is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The pier and depot at Kurrachee, for the landing and storing of the material for this railway, have been completed, as well as the bunder or landing-place at Keamaree, for receiving the locomotives and heavy machinery."

THE NEAPOLITO-SARDINIAN COMPLICATION.

The reported dissension between the one constituted Government in Italy and the irregular Dictatorship which has established itself in Naples and Sicily has probably some foundation in fact. But it is to the last degree improbable that Garibaldi has written offensive letters to the Sovereign in whose name he has hitherto acted, and has demanded the dismissal of Ministers who are as much responsible agents of the Parliament as they are servants of the King. If there should be a majority in the Turin Parliament against Count Cavour, the King could not keep him in his service without striking down the Statuto by a *coup de'tat*. If there be a majority favourable to the Italian statesman, the King would keep him in power, for a defied Parliament might, and perhaps would, refuse supplies, now more than ever needful to the prosecution of the policy of the Italian Court. Garibaldi must have been too well aware that where there are Parliaments majorities decide the fate of Ministers, to make a categorical demand for their dismissal, as if he were communicating with an absolute King or an absolute Emperor. We admit that the Dictator's position is peculiar, that he has vast power in his hands for good or evil, that he has performed great services and has an indefeasible claim to attention. Still it is impossible to believe that he is so far excited by success as to make demands so hostile to constitutional usages and to good sense. On the other hand he may have causes of of dissatisfaction. The reason of his supposed antagonism to Count Cavour is notoriously the cession of Nice, and that statesman's cautious and somewhat tortuous policy at critical periods. Garibaldi has conquered two kingdoms by the might of his presence and a handful of young fellows in red shirts, favoured in his enterprise by the rotten fabric of the Governments against which he contended. By the decisive policy of the King of Sardinia in the Papal States and the equally decisive strategy of his generals, Garibaldi has been deprived of the opportunity of closing with Lamoriciere, and conquering a third kingdom. He has talked openly and indiscreetly about what must be done on the top of the Quirinal, and he is known to entertain extreme views on the expediency and practicability of overturning Austrian rule in Venetia. Although, in his memorandum, Count Cavour expressly reserves the question of Venetia, it is not at all likely that he shares the headlong views of the Dictator on this head. Whatever other qualities he may have reconciling him to measures of which honest men cannot approve, Count Cavour has shown himself to be wise and prudent, vigilant and foreseeing. It must be as clear to him that any rush upon Venetia, as if it were a kingdom of the Two Sicilies, would place at hazard the whole edifice of Italian unity. France has declared pretty plainly and in various ways that Italy can rely on her for no help except such as may be required to defend the "legitimate" addition to Piedmont, that is Lombardy. True, no one can say what France would do were Austria to have an access of insanity and attack the Italians, instead of waiting to take advantage of an attack from them; but in the former case she will keep her word. Now, as the policy of Garibaldi involves an assault upon Venetia, under present circumstances, and before Italy is constituted so strongly that she can hold her own and make sure of victory, we find in this a cause of disagreement between Naples and Turin. Again, Count Cavour cannot sympathise with, much less countenance, any attempt to expel the Pope from Rome *vi et armis*; yet Garibaldi has been induced to write that sentence about the "top of the Quirinal" which has provoked so much speculation and so much alarm. There is another ground of disagreement. But Garibaldi is a man of sense, and, as we disbelieve the story about the offensive letter to Victor Emmanuel, so we are inclined to think that the influence of the King will prevail over that of hot-headed zealots, who can make but cannot consolidate revolutionary conquests.

As to immediate annexation, there are insurmountable reasons against that step from a political point of view. The King of the Two Sicilies, deprived of the bulk of his dominions, is still a titular King, and still in his kingdom. He has quitted Naples, but he has not quitted Gaeta. Garibaldi may have dissolved the resistance at Capua by this time, and the King may be thinking seriously of departing and revolving in his mind the momentous question where shall I go? But while King Francis remains at Gaeta King Victor Emmanuel cannot accept his kingdom nor part of his kingdom. The Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, Parma had fled, and no vestige of their authority remained when they were annexed, yet their votes were taken, and noses counted to give the modern method of acquiring provinces an air of legality. True it is that the Pope remained at Rome, when the Romagna fell to Victor Emmanuel, but no trace of the footprint of legate or gendarme was visible in that territory, when its people crowded to ballot boxes. Moreover the Pope had no military power whatever afoot. King Francis is at the head of an army, or what is nominally an army, and he even has a Ministry in Gaeta. Until he transports himself to a foreign shore, he is still King, and no other King, especially one who has not conquered him, can accept his kingdom. Garibaldi will be legitimately employed in securing his conquest by putting the King to flight. When that is done, there may be talk of annexation.

Italy, if she is really to be something more than a geographical expression, has need of the aid of every one of her patriot sons. Victorious as she now appears, cool-headed men cannot be blind to the external and internal dangers that dog her footsteps. None of the continental Sovereigns can look upon her progress towards the dignity and power of a State with wholly favourable eyes; to some the new phenomenon must be a source of alarm, and to others a cause of dissatisfaction. The hostility of Austria and the German Powers is undisguised, though not manifested by overt acts. Russia must look with suspicion upon proceedings like those which have swept kingly authority out of Sicily and the bulk of the Neapolitan kingdom, and she would not see without anxiety the application of Garibaldian tactics to Hungary—for instance, since at present Hungary and Poland both stand on the same footing in relation to their rulers. The attitude of France is one of protest; and she has made no secret of her dislike to the erection of consolidated power throughout the Italian Peninsula. The Pope still presides, among the ruins of Rome, over his equally mouldering temporal fortunes, without even the strength to excommunicate King Victor Emmanuel by name, or promulgate an interdict. Yet he is a power, for although he can do nothing himself, he can prevent others from doing anything for him. Under these circumstances it were well that Italian statesmen and Italian soldiers bent their whole energies to the common duty of making Italy compact and strong, politically, morally, and from a military point of view. Unless this be done the fine promise of unity, of which we have an earnest now, will prove to have been a baseless delusion.—*Globe.*

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The ceremony of presenting Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of the City of Glasgow was performed yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. The Lord Provost, in a speech with which he accompanied the presentation of the address, said:—

"When the Punjaub was annexed to India, in 1849, Lord Dalhousie formed a Board of Administration for the government of the new province, and two of its members were Sir Henry and Sir John Lawrence. Subsequently Sir Henry withdrew, and Sir John Lawrence was appointed sole Governor of the Punjaub. How he performed his difficult task the issue of events has shown. During that disastrous period, which is so fresh in the memory of all, when regiment after regiment mutinied—when treachery appeared on the all sides, and the blood of hundreds of our countrymen were sacrificed to native ferocity—when we almost feared that our Indian possessions were to be torn from us, then did Sir John Lawrence, under Providence, prove himself the 'saviour of India.' (Great applause.) So wise, so firm had been his rule, so well organised his policy, that not only did the Punjaub remain faithful, but its troops were spared to stem the tide of rebellion, and to recapture the capital of Delhi. Through his long and bright career as a ruler in India, Sir John Lawrence has proved his efficiency for every emergency, distinguishing himself by his untiring perseverance and zeal, and his enlightened Christian views of Indian administration."

Sir J. Lawrence, after the prolonged cheering with which he was greeted on rising had subsided, said, in reply:—Allow me to offer you my sincere thanks for the great honour which you have conferred on me this day—an honour which, coming from the inhabitants of a great city renowned for their public spirit, enterprise, and intelligence, cannot be too highly appreciated by me. It was my signal good fortune not only to occupy a prominent position in India during the late mutiny, but to rule over a prosperous and contented population, and to be surrounded by many excellent soldiers and civilians. All these advantages, however, would have availed little but for the merciful aid of the Almighty, who, while humbling us almost to the dust, showed by the event that He did not mean to destroy us altogether. It has been urged as a reflection on the administration of the Punjaub, that a large proportion of the English troops on that side of India were cantoned in the province. This was, doubtless, a very great advantage to us; but the arrangement had nothing whatever to do with the character of the administration. The fact was, that in some years previous to the annexation of the Punjaub we had concentrated a large force in the vicinity of the Sutlej, partly to observe the Sikh army, which was collected in large masses round Lahore, and had for some time evinced a dangerous spirit, and partly to give our soldiers the benefit of a hill climate. The experience we obtained during the two Punjaub wars of the warlike qualities of the Sikh troops, and the great extent of frontier we had to guard induced the Supreme Government in India, after the annexation of the Punjaub, to occupy the country with a large portion of our native and European armies, while, naturally enough, there was a disinclination to give up the sanatoria we had formed in the hills. And thus it was that the rest of the Bengal Presidency was left with an insufficient number of our own soldiers. The obvious remedy, then, was to have added to their force in India, and to have met the expense by a proportionate reduction in the native army; and why so obvious a course was not adopted it is not for me to say. But, as I have already remarked, no additional troops were sent to the Punjaub in consequence of the character of the administration; on the contrary, in succeeding years very considerable reductions in the number were effected. From the very first, the administration of the country was organised on a vigorous and economical basis. The feelings, prejudices, and customs of the people, so far as practicable, were duly regarded. Every effort was made to develop the resources and to reduce the pressure of taxation. Trade and industry had been much depressed, and the taxation on the land was generally excessive. We very soon got rid of all the customs, transit, and town duties, while by a small addition to the salt excise and a superior system of management, we collected a revenue on that one article fully equal to the former income from all the taxes which were abolished. The land tax was largely reduced and better distributed, while all the tenures of the land were carefully inquired into, adjusted, and recorded. At the time of the annexation not a road existed in the length and breadth of the land. Several thousand miles of communication have since been opened up. One of the finest canals in the world was at once commenced, and shortly after I left the Punjaub, one large section was opened. The cost of this canal scheme will be upwards of a million and a quarter of money. The whole course of the administration was one of progress and improvement. The people rapidly became better fed, better clothed, and in every respect more prosperous than they had been before; and so it was that when the mutiny broke out we were not altogether unprepared to meet it. We were able to detach a large portion of our European troops into Hindostan, to reinforce them with a choice portion of the Punjaub troops on the frontier; to control and overcome the numerous regiments of Hindostanee soldiers in the country, and to raise thousands of foot soldiers to fight our battles. From first to last more than 80,000 Punjaub soldiers were ranged on our side during the late struggle. Again, it has been urged that the annexation of so many provinces, and in particular that the annexation of Oude which took place shortly before the mutiny, was the cause which led to that calamity, and the reputation of one of the greatest men who ever governed India—I mean the Marquis Dalhousie—has consequently suffered. I do not well know who was the author of that annexation, but I believe that had the advice of that statesman been followed, and a proper addition been made at that time to the English army in India, either we should have had no mutiny, or at any rate that mutiny would have been much more easily repressed. The annexation of Oude had nothing whatever to do with the mutiny in the first instance, though that measure certainly did add to the number of our enemies after the mutiny commenced. The old Government of Oude was extremely obnoxious to the mass of our native soldiers of the regular army who came from Oude and the adjacent province of Behar, and with whom the mutiny originated. These men were the sons and kinsmen of the Hindoo yeomen of the country, all of whom benefited more or less by annexation; while Oude was ruled by a Mahometan family which had never identified itself with the people, and whose government was extremely oppressive to all classes, except its immediate creatures and followers, and to no class so much as to the great body of the agriculturists. But when the introduction of the greased cartridge had excited the native army to revolt; when the mutineers saw nothing before them short of success on the one hand or destruction on the other, they, and all who sympathised with them, were driven to the most desperate measures. All that could be influenced by love or fear rallied round them. All that had little or nothing to lose joined their ranks. All that dangerous class of religious fanatics and devotees who abound in India; all the political intriguers, who in peaceful times can do no mischief, swelled the numbers of the enemy, and gave spirit and direction to their measures. India is full of races of men who from time immemorial have lived by service or by plunder, and who are ready to join in any disturbance which may promise them employment. (Hear, hear.) Oude was full of disbanded soldiers, who had not time to settle down. Our jails furnished thousands of desperate men who were let loose upon society. The cry throughout the country, as cantonment after cantonment became the scene of triumphant mutiny, was "the English rule is at an end; let us plunder and enjoy ourselves." The industrious classes throughout India were in our favour, but a long time feared to act. On the one side they saw the few English in the country shot down, or flying for their lives; or, at the best standing on the defensive, sorely pressed. On the other side they saw summary punishment in the shape of the plunder and destruction of their homes, and even of death itself, dealt out to those who sided us. Was it, then, so wonderful that they refused to sacrifice all that was dear to them for our sakes. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But when we evinced signs of vigour—when we began to assume the offensive, and vindicate our authority, many of these people came forward and identified themselves with our cause. Surely it is mere folly to suppose that we could ever have weathered the storm which beset us, had the mass of the people of the country risen heartily against us. (Cheers.) One of the great evils of those sad times was the large numbers who were gradually drawn or forced into the struggle against us, who, when once committed, saw no hope of safety, except in continuing the struggle. Then it was that sound policy dictated the advantage of giving such men a way to escape, and of dealing tenderly with them. There is one other subject on which I will say a few words, and that is on the introduction of the Bible into our schools in India. The Sepoys revolted, not because Christianity was taught to the people of India, but because they believed that the cartridge they were required to use would convey destruction to their bodies and their souls. This was, in their view, a tremendous attack on caste and religion? Their ideas on such matters in nowise accord with ours. A Hindoo soldier lying wounded on the field of battle has died rather than drink water offered to him by a man who, in his eye, was an outcast. Does not this, then, inculcate the policy of instructing the people, where they are willing to receive it, as to the real character of our religion! (Hear, hear.) Sound policy surely dictates that we should give them the means of comprehending the principles. We cannot teach them the very elements of our sciences without showing them the folly of their own faith. Shall we then, sap the foundations of their belief, without giving them facilities for acquiring true knowledge? Can this be wisdom? (Cheers.) It is said that the work should be restricted to the missionaries. But what can a few missionaries do among hundreds of millions of people? (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to see the Government undertake the duty of the missionary; but what when the parents of children belonging to our schools do not object, and masters are able and willing to instruct, the Bible should not be prohibited. Government, as regards the extension of our faith, cannot really remain neutral. Its influence will be either for or against its progress. Under the most favourable auspices, that faith will not spread very fast; the probability father is that its progress will be lamentably slow. (Hear, hear.) I myself believe that sound policy, as well as our duty to God and to man, demand that we should give facilities and encouragement to the spread of Christianity in India, and that the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools may be effected in many places with the full consent of the children and their parents by teachers who have their heart in the work. (Sir John resumed his seat amid great cheering.)

The Hon. A. Kinnaird then moved the thanks of the meeting to the Provost and Council, which terminated the proceedings.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.

On Friday at the sitting of the county magistrates, at Rochester, Robert Brettle (who fought Mace), Harry Crutchley, Daniel Crutchley, and Richard Longmore, were placed at the bar, charged with tumultuously assembling in the parish of Allhallows, near Yantlet Creek, to disturb the peace, and resisting and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Brettle appeared to be in great pain; his eyes were discoloured, and there was a gash over his left eye. Daniel Crutchley and Longmore, who had had a set-to after the fight between Brettle and Mace had terminated, were also bruised about their faces and their eyes blackened. The present charge arose out of an attack which is stated to have been made upon the police when they attempted to disperse the mob. The prizefighters and their friends took to their boats for Southend. Superintendent Everist, of the Kent constabulary, with several of his men, followed in a coast-guard cutter, and captured the prisoners as they were about to take the train for London. They were brought on to Gravesend, and placed in care of Mr. Superintendent White, of the borough police. Brettle suffered much pain during the night. He was attended by his second, Harry Crutchley, and Dr. Russell saw him two or three times.

On the case being called, Mr. Beard, solicitor, of Basinghall-street, London, said he appeared for the defendants, and he had to complain of their being locked up all night, without any formal charge being made against them.

The information of Inspector Jenkin, of the constabulary, who had a severe blow on his left eye, having been received,

Superintendent Everist, of the constabulary, applied for a remand, in order to obtain the evidence of some of the coastguard who witnessed the attack. Two of the prisoners (Daniel Crutchley and Longmore) were fighting in a regular pitched ring when the inspector came up. The officer succeeded in getting hold of Crutchley; but the bystanders pelted him with stones, and he was forced to release him. Harry Crutchley was in the ring. Brettle had been fighting with Mace in the same ring just before, also the day previously. Brettle admitted to him that he had been fighting, and wished that the police had come up before. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beard objected to any remand. He did not understand why the men had been apprehended. They were charged with riot, but there was no evidence to support it. The superintendent of police had exceeded his duty in going into Essex and capturing the men without a warrant, who would all have gone home quietly but for his molestation. Brettle was not fighting or near the ring when the officers came up; there was nothing against him, and he ought not to have been arrested. Neither was there any evidence to prove that Harry Crutchly resisted or interfered with the police. As regarded Daniel Crutchley and Longmore, who were alleged to have been fighting, if the bench should be satisfied that they were so, he had to ask that they might be liberated on bail.

The Superintendent said that Harry Crutchley was there as a spectator.

Mr. Beard again complained of the conduct of the police. He was sorry that the inspector had been hurt in the eye, but it had not been shown that any of the defendants had struck the officer.

Inspector Larkin, in answer to the bench, said that he could not say that the defendants had inflicted the injury to his eye.

The Chairman said the bench considered that the evidence failed to establish anything against Brettle, and he would be discharged. With respect to Daniel Crutchley, Harry Crutchley, and Longmore, the case was different, and they would be remanded for a week on putting in bail and entering into their own sureties.

Brettle was called out of the dock, and the Chairman hoped that he never would go prizefighting again. The necessary bail having been put in, the defendants were liberated.

Prolific Canary.—Mr. Bannon, merchant of this town, has a canary that reared eighteen of her own young in the summer of this year. One of the eggs produced two young ones that are now feathered and doing well.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SERVICES.

Yesterday afternoon, at the 3 o'clock special service held in the above-named Hall, for the purpose of affording the poor of this city an opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached, and also of Christians belonging to different denominations of joining together and unitedly worshipping their Maker, the Rev. John White, Dublin, was the special preacher. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out the hymn of Dr. Watts, commencing—

"What equal honours shall we bring
To thee, O Lord, our God, the Lamb?"

At the conclusion of which Mr. White engaged in prayer; and afterwards read a Scripture lesson from the last chapter of Revelations, wherein is described the glories of the heavenly Jerusalem, with its streets of gold and river of crystal, and trees with leaves for the healing of the nations, &c., &c. Another beautiful hymn was sung, expressive of the transient nature and fleeting character of terrestrial things, after which the preacher read his text from the 14th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and the 2nd and 3rd verses—"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also." He commenced by reminding the congregation that all his discourses which had been delivered in that Hall had been upon passages of Scripture which had been taken from the Apocalypse. The purport of them had been to invite them to come to Jesus. That afternoon he intended to speak to them about their final home in Heaven, which was described in the chapter of Revelations he had read his lesson from. In order that they might realise more the language of the text they would have to follow him in mind from that Hall to Jerusalem—to the upper room where Christ and His disciples were partaking of the Last supper He would eat with them on this earth. It was a solemn sight for them to behold. There sat Christ and His disciples, round that table in the large upper room, all eating together and discoursing about many things; there sat Christ, with His solemn countenance beaming full of love and tenderness, yet still displaying that He knew the sad event which was to take place in His career, and which He had intimated to them in the beginning of the chapter he had taken his text from. He intimated to them that He should have to leave them and suffer death upon the cross, and be taken away from them for a time. They might fancy that such information would cause a solemn sadness to pervade the whole of the little assembly where they were told that they would be left to the cold, chilly friendship of the world. It was no wonder a sadness pervaded the assembly when they were told that they should not hear the sweet voice of Him who had comforted them under all their trials. No wonder they became sad to hear that the poor sheep would be left without a shepherd. In that assembly there was John lying upon His (Jesus') bosom, and Peter with his eyes fixed upon him, and other disciples moved with their various emotions, and there was, too, Judas, with the awful and dark design in his breast of betraying Him. Realising them in fancy, that assembly, they were to think they heard Jesus speaking to them and saying—"Let not your hearts be troubled, for in my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so I would have told you." He had never deceived them in anything He had told them before, and they might think, then, what an effect His declaration to them would have when He informed them that He went to prepare a place for them, and would come and receive them to Himself—that where He was, there they might be also. He would ask them then to consider—first, Christ's home; and secondly, the promise to receive His people into it. He used the word "home" because it was a beautifully expressive word. Heaven was the home of every Christian, where they would enjoy every happiness, unsullied with a tear—be partakers of the glorious feelings of its blessed inhabitants. He did not use the word, so that they might associate it with their thoughts of home here below. Every child of God looked upon Heaven as the home of his Saviour and the Father before whom the whole family of Heaven and earth were gathered. Yes, they had all many acquaintances there; they had more in Heaven than upon the earth. Many of them had parents, brothers, sisters, and friends. This world was not their home; no, it was a strange country to them, where trials and dangers stood round them on every hand.

"Heaven was their father's abode,
Heaven was their home."

He would ask them to consider heaven as their home, because it was the residence of God. The word meant a locality, it was always used as implying a place somewhere in the universe, where stood the throne of God and of the Lamb—their Saviour. That was their Father's house, and the home of all the redeemed children of God. It was the palace of the "King of Kings" and the "Lord of Lords," who had made the sun and the stars, and garnished the earth with all its beauty, and where He resided; and, what a home must it be! where it needed not the light of the sun, or of the moon, for there was no night there—no cloud to darken its glorious bright sky, or tear to dim the eyes of its inhabitants, or sorrow to sadden their spirits. But it was not only the residence of God, but also of all the angels who were spoken of as having their abode continually in it. It was too, the home of the righteous of every clime—the home where dwelt Enoch, and Abraham, and Moses, and the Prophets, and the Apostles, and Martyrs, and the people of God who had served Him in all ages. It was the home, too, of many of their acquaintance who were now among the great throng singing around His Throne and praising Him day and night. Another thing worthy of their thought was that it (Heaven) was the centre of all perfection and excellence, which distinguished it from the earth, where

"Every rose contained its thorn."

It was saddening to think that every created being upon the earth was imperfect. But in Heaven it was the opposite, for there everything was perfect. There they had light without darkness, joy without pain, love without selfishness, beauty without deformity, &c. There the tear of the orphan never fell as it did in the cold world here below. Such was their home above in Heaven, where dwelt their Father. It was a beautiful thought to think that when their friends were leaving the earth, and going to heaven, they were not going out of their Father's house, but only from one part of it to another, from a lower apartment to a higher one. Thus how pleasing to think that if they had lost a dear child, it had not gone out of their Father's house, but had only been taken up to the portion of it where He dwelt Himself, to the mansions where rejoiced the Apostles and Prophets, and saved Christians from every clime of the world. They were not to be afraid that in the mansion of the skies there was not room for all, because there was ample room for everyone. For, although

"Ten thousand saints this name adore,
Yet there is room still for more."

He would now ask them to consider that Christ had gone to heaven in order to prepare a place for them. No matter how grand might be their homes here below they were nothing to be compared to the mansions of their Father in heaven. But if they had no title to it, then it was certain they would not be allowed to enter it. All sinners had lost their title to heaven; multitudes, he feared, were trying to get into it, or to get a title to it with their money, or by mortifying their bodies. He did not speak of Roman Catholics when using this language, but of some who claimed to be Bible christians. They hoped to get a title to Heaven by subscribing to aid missionary enterprises, and to help charitable societies. Did not some of them expect that God would accept them for their good works? or take them into account in their favour? Oh! they were sadly mistaken in this respect. They must come to Him as sinners—as if they felt they had the rope around their necks—and say, "O! Lord, I am a sinner; have mercy upon me. Blot out all my iniquities, and forgive me all my sins." They would find what would give them a title to heaven described in the 11th chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and the 15th verse—"For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby ye cry Abba, Father." The moment the sinner got this spirit of adoption, that moment he got his title to the mansions of heaven, a title which was as good as that of the angels, or the title which had got them first into it. The next part of his subject which he should call their attention to was, that Christ had gone to Heaven to take possession of it for them. He had first purchased it for them, and then entered and taken possession of it for them also. He went and stood before the Throne of God for them as their representative, and had on His head a crown of glory. This was to prepare it for them. In the last place, he called attention to the Saviour's promise to come again and receive them, and take them to Himself. It was a promise which went to say, "I only leave you here in the cold world—this wilderness of life, for a short time; I will come again and take you with me." He believed He was with all dying Christians in their last moments, and took them away. He had heard such say that He was with them at that time. When He came to receive them publicly He would be accompanied with all the Holy angels. That would be a great day for His church. Many of the poor and despised ones of the world would then be the honoured ones; many who were passed by now unnoticed would then be shining with all His brightness, the brightness of immortality. Jesus looked not at the broad cloth or the tinsel which covered the body, but right down into the heart. The preacher continued to point out at some length farther how the saints would be received at the second coming of the Lord, and concluded by appealing to the congregation to make sure of their titles to the mansions of Heaven that they might be received by the Lord when He came. The discourse was one containing several original ideas, and characterised by great richness of phraseology. The service was concluded with singing and prayer shortly after half-past four, when the congregation dispersed.

Trial Trip of the Connaught.—This splendid vessel, under the command of Captain Leitch, and having on board Mr. Weir, Manager, and Mrs. Weir, Capt. Thomson, Local Superintendent, and Mr. John Palmer, one of the builders, left the roads on Wednesday last, at eleven o'clock, on a trial trip, after the recent repairs to her machinery. She proceeded 150 miles out, when she encountered a heavy head sea, but proved herself an admirable sea-boat. She returned to the roadstead at 11 o'clock on Thursday, having run a distance of 300 miles in something about 24 hours. She will sail on Tuesday with mails and passengers for Boston and St. John's.

The Late Loss of Life on the East Coast.—The fund raised to mitigate as far as possible the sufferings of the bereaved relatives of the large number of poor fishermen connected with Yarmouth and Lowestoft, who lost their lives between the east coast and the continent in the dreadful gale of the 28th of May, has now attained the considerable but still insufficient total of £9,500. The committee have had the satisfaction of affording temporary relief to 89 widows and 166 children, and they propose to continue to assist them so far as the means at their disposal will enable them to do so. The children, when old enough, will be helped to earn their own livelihood.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY.

We make the following extracts from the ninth report of the directors of this company, which is to be presented to the proprietors at the half-yearly meeting on Monday next:—

"On the 29th of March last the proprietors were informed that considerable progress had been made in the works along the line—that the railway was expected to be opened for traffic about the end of the present year—that above 50,000 tons of materials and machinery had been landed at Kurrachee, without accident—that the commerce of the port and the internal traffic of the country were rapidly progressing, and that the sum of £500,000 of additional capital was required to complete the railway. The directors have now to state that all the permanent way material, rolling stock, and machinery, required for the construction and working of the line, have been shipped from this country for Kurrachee, with the exception of iron girders required for the harbour works in connection with the railway, which are now being prepared. By recent advices, the board are informed that the works generally along the line are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. The cuttings and embankments are all in a very forward state, and the masonry is being rapidly proceeded with. Although the viaducts have occupied the special attention of the engineers, the smaller bridges and culverts have not been forgotten. We are assured that when the viaducts are finished, the force that can be put upon the smaller works will speedily complete them; and such arrangements are in contemplation, that the opening of the line will not be delayed on their account. The permanent way is laid up to a point twenty-seven miles from Keamaree, and the engines are daily carrying material over this length. From Kotree the road is laid to a point about fifteen miles from that place. By means of a temporary branch railway to Gharra, large quantities of permanent way have been delivered near Kharaseer, from which point the road is being laid, both towards Kotree and Kurrachee. Permanent way material has also been carted forward beyond the Joongshai river; and from Loyach the road is being laid in both directions. This portion of the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner. From the last report of the Customs department, Kurrachee, for the year 1858-59, we learn that the harbour has been surveyed and favourably reported on, and money granted by Government to commence works for the purpose of increasing its accommodation. Vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches have, in the past year, safely entered the harbour, and as many as 31 vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,200 tons, have been at one and the same time accommodated in the port, all of them swinging to their anchors. Not a single accident has happened to any vessel during the year. Telegraphic communication with Bombay has now been established; and as Kurrachee will shortly become the seat of telegraphic communication with Europe, its commercial importance will be materially enhanced. The trade of the past year amounted to three millions, being an increase over the previous year's trade of half a million sterling, or 17 per cent. Since the last annual general meeting of the company, the Scinde Railway shares, being fully paid up, have been converted into Scinde Railway capital stock, in pursuance of a resolution of the proprietors to that effect. At the meeting above referred to your directors were empowered to raise, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, £500,000 additional capital, guaranteed 5 per cent. interest by the issue of shares or stock, with power to raise of that sum £250,000 by debentures, bearing 5 per cent. interest for five years, with the option of converting the same into shares or stock of the company, at any time previous to the expiration of that period. These debentures have been issued and the amount paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India. Of the remaining £250,000 the directors were authorised by an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 29th ult., to raise, on the same terms and conditions as the former issue, the further sum of £83,000 by bonds or debentures, being the extent of the borrowing powers of the company for the purposes of the Scinde Railway."

The Hiawatha.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival at St. John's N.B., of the barque Hiawatha, the property of J. B. Purdon, Esq. Notwithstanding the prevalence of adverse winds during the entire voyage, she made an excellent passage, and landed her passengers in the best health. We subjoin a letter received by A. Thomson, Esq., Collector of Customs at this port, from the Government Emigration Officer at St. John's. Its perusal will show what wages servants of all kinds get in America, the place to go to, and the line to travel by in order to reach it. Under the command of Captain M'Donough, we hope to hear of the announcement of the sailing of the Hiawatha from this port in a short time, and all persons from St. John's N.B., should not fail to seize the opportunity of reaching it safely and cheaply:—

"Government Emigration Office, Custom-house Buildings, City of St. John's, Province of New Brunswick, 4th Sept., 1860.

"Sir,—I have to announce the arrival here yesterday, of the barque Hiawatha, Captain M'Donough. The passengers were in good health, and so far, I have heard no complaints. To-day several of the girls have gone to work as servants in the city, and several leave for the country to-morrow morning. Some of the girls are to get 20s a month. Two men and a girl go to the Grand Lake, at 20s per month for the girl, and £25 and board and lodging for the men, and possibly £35, when they have learnt something of the ways of the country. All will get good employment. Those for Boston will be forwarded by steamer of Thursday, the 6th.—I have the honour to be yours, &c.

"Robert Shives.

"Alexander Thomson, Esq."

Letters for Brazil by French Packet from Bordeaux.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward, letters addressed to any part of Brazil, when forwarded by French packet from Bordeaux, may either be paid in advance to their place of destination, or the postage may be left to be paid on delivery of the letters, at the option of the sender. The postage upon these, including the British and foreign rates, to destination will be as follows:—Not exceeding ¼ oz., 9d.; not exceeding ½ oz., 1s. 6d.; not exceeding ¾ oz., 2s. 3d.; not exceeding 1 oz., 3s.; for each additional ¼ oz., 9d. Registered Letters—Letters for Brazil sent by French packet may also be registered, on payment of double the foregoing rates. It must be understood that these arrangements for the optional prepayment and the registration of letters for Brazil do not extend to letters forwarded by the British packets leaving Southampton on the 9th of each month, the regulations for which remain as heretofore. (By command of the Postmaster General)—Rowland Hill, Secretary. General Post Office, Sept. 21.

Netley Abbey.—Local papers say the restoration of Netley Abbey, on the banks of Southampton Water, is progressing. During the past week the workmen engaged in restoring the abbey discovered the grave and tombstone of one of the monks. According to the inscription on the stone the name was John Wade, and he died in 1431. An inscription has also been discovered at the base of one of the columns in the chapel, from which it appears that the abbey was built in the reign of Henry III. What is really about to be done, and what aspect the place will take, we do not know; but at present we are told appearances are not very promising. The trees are being cut down, and the place is being trimmed with a vengeance.—*Builder.*

Westminster Bridge.—A return made by the First Commissioner of Works shows that since July, 1858, when the report of a committee stated that £50,000 had been expended upon Westminster-Bridge and the approaches, there has been a further sum of £196,283 laid out upon the bridge, and of £36,919 upon the approaches. The engineer, Mr. Page, reports that he expects to be able in January next to give possession of the piers and abutments on the bridge to Messrs. Cochrane and Co., who have contracted to complete the ironwork of the second half of the bridge in nine months; their work, therefore, according to their contract, will be done by the end of October, 1861. In that case, allowing time for the foot pavement and roadway, the new bridge may be expected to be completed about Christmas, 1861. The width between the parapets will be 84 feet 3 inches.

A Present for the Empress.—The Algerine Jews profit by the first visit of a French Sovereign to their country to testify their gratitude for the protection they have received under the French rule. They were to present to the Empress, according to a letter from Algiers, a fan of extraordinary magnificence and great cost. It is of ostrich feathers, the dimensions about 16 inches by 14. The feathers are fixed in a golden disc adorned with pearls of the first water set in a field sprinkled with rubies and emeralds. The interior of the circle is ornamented with arabesques in gold of various colours, set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. In the centre is a Hebrew inscription commemorative of 1830, the date of the French conquest. The handle is of coral, inlaid with gold, and set with pearls; its upper part divides into two branches, which support an Imperial crown in gold. The lower end terminates in a golden ball with brilliant stars, and in a ruby and emerald ring. In the centre of the reverse of the fan is a large emerald, surrounded by a double triangle, forming a six-pointed star, ornamented with arabesques in gold, rubies, and brilliants. Two circles of pearls surround the inscription, "The Israelite ladies of Algiers to her Majesty the Empress Eugenie, 1860."—*Letter from Paris.*

The Mutton Club in India.—We are going to join the Mutton Club. This is one of the great social institutions of the Mofussil, that is, of all Northern India except Calcutta. The Mutton Club consists of those residents at a station who unite for the laudable purpose of supplying their tables twice a week with joints of grain-fed mutton. A shepherd is hired, sheep are bought, gram (a sort of pea) is supplied to the animals in a long trough two or three times a day, and the club's butcher every week selects from the stock for slaughter as many sheep as may be required. The members receive in regular rotation a fore quarter, a hind quarter, a saddle, &c., and always arrange their dinner parties, if possible, for hind quarter or saddle day. At the end of each month the secretary (usually an active-minded lady) adds up the expenses, divides the sum by the number of members, and receives from each his share of the cost. When a new Mutton Club is started each member deposits a sum, commonly £5, and when he leaves the station his successor in office, or some other person, buys up the share at the price originally paid for it, provided the club be in a flourishing condition.—*From London to Lucknow, by a Chaplain in the Indian Service.*

A Case for Exemplary Punishment—Midland Railway.—It has frequently happened on the Cavan branch of this line that outrages have been attempted, and in some cases carried into effect, though fortunately without loss of life. The other evening, stones were thrown at the carriages between Ballywillan and Crosdoney, and the windows of one of them broken; and about four o'clock on the same day a young man was observed on the line, who had been watched by one of the persons called "milesmen," and seen to lay a stone, weighing about five pounds three quarters, on the rail, and at a curve. The man when observed ran away, and was pursued and taken into custody. He has been committed and sent for trial.

Caution to Mariners.—A communication has been made to Lloyd's by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, to the effect that their agent at Callao reports the discovery of an island, supposed of volcanic origin, about 80 miles off the coast of Chili, in about lat. 31 40 S., long. 73 25 W., having the appearance of a whole mass 15 miles long, from north to south. This discovery was made by the master of the Chilian brig Tubal Cain, by whom and by the crew it was seen for some hours.

A highly complimentary address from the Mayor and other city magistrates was presented on Friday to Mr. Tabuteau, late R.M. for this district, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of a stipendiary magistrate. The address was presented by Mr. J. Bernard, junior, on behalf of himself and the other magistrates whose were appended. Mr. Tabuteau returned a suitable reply.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Berwick Fountain.—The erection of the fountain so generously presented to the citizens of Cork by Serjeant Berwick, the late chairman of Cork Quarter Sessions for the East Riding, is being proceeded with under Sir J. Benson, assisted by Mr. Walker, general superintendent, and Mr. Ring, clerk of works. The site selected—the junction of the Grand Parade and Tuckey-street, is well chosen, as it fully displays the handsome proportions of the structure as designed by Sir J. Benson.—*Cork Constitution.*

Northern Branch Bank, Derry.—It is with pleasure, shared in by all who know Mr. Wallace, late submanager of this branch, that we announce his appointment to the office of manager, just vacated by the promotion of Mr. Crawford to another sphere. Mr. Wallace, since coming to Derry, has succeeded in gaining the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had intercourse, both for gentlemanly demeanour and business habits—qualities which cannot fail to still further ensure well-earned merit. Mr. H. Christie, of Armagh, succeeds to the office of sub-manager.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

A Pleasant Excursion.—*Bell's Life*, referring to the late prize fight, describes the "drawbacks" to the pleasure of the journey:—"The upper ten thousand being in full force, the light-fingered gentry found the temptation to increase their store too strong to be overcome, and not only carried on their depredations at the railway station with most unblushing effrontery, but in several instances resorted to violence to obtain their ends. Tickets were no sooner purchased than they were snatched from the hands of their owners by those wishing a free passage; pockets were sounded, watches, purses, everything was swept off without a chance of recovery, and any one daring to complain ran a serious risk of getting 'one for his nob' to complete his discomfiture."

Mark of Respect to the Ven. Archdeacon Butson.—On last Tuesday, about 120 of the tenantry of the Venerable C. H. G. Butson, Archdeacon of Clonfert, assembled at an early hour at St. Brandan's, Clonfert, and having called on Mr. Frehill, the Archdeacon's steward, proceeded to cut down some large fields of wheat and oats. About 30 acres were reaped and stooked before they left off work. A few acres still remained to be reaped, when they said they would return and finish the work. The Archdeacon entertained his visitors hospitably, and Mr. Frehill performed the honors admirably on the occasion. Some good speeches were made, highly complimentary to the Archdeacon as a landlord. We congratulate the Archdeacon on the good feeling which exists between him and his tenantry. Three hearty cheers were given for their good landlord and Mrs. Butson, by the tenantry, when leaving St. Brandan's for their homes.—*Galway Express.*

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

A man, named Redmond, was charged with committing an assault upon a respectable farmer, and an old man named Michael Hussey, on Thursday night. It appeared from the evidence of John Kelly, who witnessed the assault, that both these parties had just arrived at the Broadstone terminus with a drove of cattle each, and when leaving it Redmond went over to the old man, and apparently without any provocation, though they might previously have had a quarrel, gave him a trip and a box and knocked him down. His head came violently against the ground, and he remained insensible for some time. He was brought as soon as possible to the hospital, where he still remains in a dangerous state. Redmond at once absconded, and Kelly having sworn an information to the above effect, a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

Dr. Farran, of Feltrim, near Malahide, made an application to the presiding magistrate (Mr. Stronge), under the following circumstances:—He stated that on the third of February last, his house had been robbed of a quantity of plate, which was missing for some time. Information of the matter having been given to the police, Acting-Inspectors Keegan, Hughes, and Constable Giles, were deputed to make search for the property, and the perpetrators of the offence. By their exertions the property was recovered, and two men arrested, who, at the following commission, were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each. As he considered this result was entirely due to the activity and perseverance of the above constables, he thought he was bound to institute a subscription for them, which he accordingly did, the list being numerously signed by the gentlemen of the locality, and headed by Lord Talbot de Malahide. He succeeded in collecting the sum of £28, and he now took the liberty of presenting a draft for that amount to his worship, for the purpose of having it equally distributed among the three men. The magistrate said he could not but highly estimate the exertions of Dr. Farran in seeking to remunerate these men for their trouble but he thought the more regular way would be for him to place the draft in the hands of the Commissioners, by whom, he had no doubt, his wishes would be carried out. Dr. Farran said he would do so. It may be observed, that Mr. O'Donnell, the other magistrate, but who was not present on this occasion, had previously remarked that he did not recollect any case in which the police had displayed more activity and astuteness than the present one.

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. The Pills soon give tone to the stomach, [illegible] purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. [illegible] Indigestion is the parent of so many evils, and is so common, so almost universal a complaint, that it is a great blessing that such a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion with these Pills at hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
21, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. [illegible]
21, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features [illegible] avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, [illegible] perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Brambelle—September 19, at Harold's-cross, the wife of Frederick Brambelle, Esq., of a son.

M'Loughlin—September 22, at 148, Lower Gloucester-street, the wife of J. E. M'Loughlin, Esq., of a son.

Rotheram—September 10, at Treirmore, county Meath, the wife of Thomas Rotheram, Esq., J.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Levy and Cullen—September 21, at St. Martin's Church, London, by the Rev. Henry Swabey, curate, M. Victor Levy, de l'Hérault, of the Pian d'Agde, to Diana Henrietta, relict of the late Alexander Faris, Esq., of Shannon Lodge, county Leitrim, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cullen, of Skreeny, same county.

Sheppard and Murray—July 17, at Sydney, by the Very Rev. Dean Cowper, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, B.A., Edmund Sheppard, Esq., barrister of the Inner Temple, and of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to Mary Grace, eldest daughter of Charles Knight Murray, Esq., of Sydney, barrister, and President of the Court of Claims to Crown Lands.

Travers and Davies—September 20, at the parish church, Twickenham, by the Rev. Charles S. Auber, rector of Clannaborough, Devon, assisted by the Rev. T. R. Coulson, M.A., Henry [illegible] Travers, Esq., Military Store Service, son of the late General Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., to Jane Lucy, daughter of the Rev. John Humphrey Davies, of Sion House, Twickenham, and granddaughter of the late Sir Anthony Hart, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

DEATHS.

Anderson—September 16, at St. Germains, East Lothian, Scotland, David Murray Anderson, late of the Highland Borderers, aged 29, eldest son of David Anderson, Esq., of St. Germains.

Brownson—September 13, at Devonshire Terrace, Plymouth, Eliza Brownson, relict of the late Major Brownson, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 79.

Brooke—June 27, killed in battle at Waitara, New Zealand, Charles Francis Brooke, Lieutenant in the 40th Regiment, aged 25, youngest son of William Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery, Dublin.

Gooch—July 30, at Murree, in the Punjaub, Julia, the wife of Lieutenant George Cecil Gooch, 93rd Highlanders.

Parkes—August 28, of consumption, after a lingering illness, Thomas Parkes, jun., Esq., M.R.C.S.I., youngest son of Thomas Parkes, Esq., of Wood Eaton-house, near Stafford, in his 23rd year.

Vaughan—September 16, at Athboy, Mrs. Maria Vaughan aged 77 years.

Whalley—September 18, at Cheltenham, in the 63rd year of his age, George Briscoe Whalley, of Birdlip, Captain unattached, formerly of the 57th Regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, September 22.—Arrived—Woodbine, St. John's, N.B., deals; Lebanon, Odessa, wheat and maize; Perthshire, New York, general cargo; Martha Pope, Terra Nuova, Corktree bark; Alfred, Chester, bricks; Pearl, Cromarty, barley; Chester Trader, Arklow, ore; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Griffiths, Aberdovey, slates; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Waterloo, Aberystwith, slates; Lady Bulkley, Bangor, slates; Margaret, Wicklow, ore—13 colliers.

Sailed—Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Lady Bulkley, Beaumaurris, porter; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Ceres (s), London, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Cyrus, Gloucester, porter; Ellen and Nancy, Douglas, furniture.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Sept. 24.
Morning, 6h 20m. Evening, 6h 38m.

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